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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—

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2. If a person ordered his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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## FIRST EDITION.

### MASSACHUSETTS DISASTERS.

### Two More Hampshire County Reservoirs Give Way.

### Great Destruction of Property, but No Loss of Life.

### Boston and Albany Railroad Damaged for Twenty Miles.

### No Rail Communication Between Springfield and Albany.

### Mills, Bridges and Private Dwellings Swept Away.

### Damage Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

### Still Other Breaks in Berkshire County.

### TWO MILL DAMS GONE DOWN.

### Damage to Roads, Bridges and Crops.

#### RAILROAD TRAVEL SERIOUSLY IMPEDED

SPRINGFIELD, July 13.—Details are coming to hand of a second flood in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, caused by the giving away of the reservoir of a factory at the village of Middlefield. The *Union* gives the following particulars in its noon edition:

The reservoir was situated on Middlefield brook, which empties into the west branch of the Westfield river at Middleford switch. It covered nearly one hundred acres, and was built about thirty years ago by Uriah Church, father of the present owner. The dam gave way once before it was finished, but since its completion it has been regarded as safe for the purpose of furnishing additional water for the large new mill, now being erected. It was the intention to raise the dam two feet the present season. The reservoir was used for the storage of water for the Church Brothers, who were running two broadcloth mills, William Blush's felloe, thill and stave factory, and for a mill owned by Oliver Blush and formerly used as a woolen mill, but lately as a grist mill. These were all the mills situated on the Middlefield branch, below the reservoir. Between Middlefield switch and Chester, there is upon the west branch of Westfield river into which Middlefield stream enters west, a woolen mill, formerly used as a shoddy mill, and at Chester, there is the Hampden Emery mills. From Middlefield swith the flood passed down toward Chester, where it did very serious damage. The waters swept over farms, gardens and woods, and several horses were moved some distance. The heaviest loser at Chester is Dr. Howans Lucius, who estimates his loss at ten thousand dollars by the partial sweeping away of his emery mill. The water went through the lower story, carrying off about $2,000 worth of emery. The water also did considerable damage to the Hamam Edge Tool Company. The water power of this company is entirely destroyed. The Lucius Farm, of fifty acres, was badly damaged; also a large farm of Newton Bowles. Nearly all of the valley residents in the vicinity of Chester have suffered more or less by damage to farms and gardens. Bradford Palmer's barn and Samuel Olds' shoe shop were moved some distance, and William Fay & Son's furniture warehouse was badly flooded. An out-building was undermined and turned partly around.

High water continued at Chester for about an hour. The town of Chester suffers heavily in loss of bridges and damage to roads. Four bridges were carried off, and to replace the bridges will cost about ten thousand dollars, besides several thousand dollars to repair the roads. The Boston and Albany Railroad is very badly damaged for a distance of nearly twenty miles. Every bridge between Middlefield and Huntington is wholly or partly destroyed. The road bed is also washed out in many places, and travel between this city and Albany will be suspended for several days. The wires are still down beyond Chester, and no definite information has been received as to the loss of life at Blush Hollow, which, it is now thought, must have been considerable.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, July 13.—A special dispatch to the *Union*, from Chester, gives the following additional particulars of the flood: About twelve years ago a second reservoir was built about three miles further up the stream, by the Church Brothers. This was smaller than the lower one, and covered from fifty to sixty acres. The upper reservoir broke away first, and swept over the lower reservoir with an immense volume of water, making a break of about four rods in the Highway dam of the lower reservoir. The upper reservoir was built of earth, and the whole dam suddenly gave way. Harry Meacham was at the reservoir at the time, and made haste to warn the people at Blush Hollow. His warning, and the fact that but part of the lower reservoir dam gave way, prevented the loss of life and also vary much lessened the damage done. The Boston and Albany Railroad Company suffers heavily at Middlefield switch, the long two-arched stone bridge, under which the Middlefield brook and turnpike run, was swept away and also a considerable length of tracks, amounting in all to about two hundred feet. It will cost about one hundred thousand dollars to repair this break, and will require a considerable time. Between Middlefield switch and Chester Depot, there are eight railroad bridges, five of which are either unharmed or but slightly damaged. Two of these are of stone, costing each $75,000. Of the three bridges which are so badly damaged as to need to be entirely rebuilt, one is a stone bridge, costing $40,000. The two others are those next west of Chester, one of which was to have been replaced this fall by an iron bridge. The loss on these bridge is about fifteen thousand dollar each.

The bridge next east of Chester station, which is soon to be replaced by an iron structure, is damaged by the loss of one of the abutments, but it will be repaired by noon, so that the trains can run between Springfield and Chester. The track is washed out in many places west of Chester, but little or no damage of any amount is reported west of Middlefield switch. Work will be prosecuted on the bridge as fast as possible, but the Superintendent says it will be several days before the road will be passable. It will probably cost $150,000 to rebuild the bridges and repair the road, while the loss by the interruption of business will be very heavy, particularly as this is the week of the college races at Saratoga. The mills of Church Bros. are standing, but it is reported that their new mill is partly undermined. The wool-house and barn belonging to them were carried away, with their contents, among which were several valuable carriages. Oliver Blush's woolen mill and William Blush's barn were also carried away. The barn contained a new $400 carriage. Several other barns and outbuildings were carried away, and three or four houses are reported destroyed or badly damaged. The highway between Blush Hollow and Middlefield was entirely obliterated, and six bridges, two of them private ones, and four belonging to the town, were carried away. It is not known at this time that any lives were lost, but several narrow escapes from drowning occurred. Three or four persons are reported missing, but it is hardly probable that they are drowned.

THIRD DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, July 13.—At the Middlefield switch two unoccupied houses, one of them new, owned by West, Bulkley & Co., paper manufacturers, were swept away, and also an old red house used as a pay office when the railroad was building. Several barns and outbuildings were also carried off at the switch, and farms and gardens were badly damaged. The woolen mill midway between Middlefield and Chester, owned by John West, Jr., of Pittsfield was not injured, but both ends of his wooden dam and the head of his race way were destroyed. A tenement house, occupied by the family of Leon Jaunaux, was swept away. He was absent, and his wife, mother-in-law and four children were, with considerable difficulty, persuaded to leave the houre just before it went off.

The Village of Chester owes its escape from an almost entire destruction, to the fact of there being so many stone-arch bridges above that place, by which the flood was stayed for a time, accumulating in little ponds to be let down in instalments on the village below. A second cause was the considerable width of the valley a mile above the village, where the waters spread out somewhat, as they did in the Mill river floods on the Florence meadows.

At Huntington there was but little damage done, the flood having mostly spent its force before it reached there. Some of the farms were flooded, and the water broke over the bulkhead of the Highland Manufacturing Company's mills, swept through the lower story and did some damage to the finished goods stored there.

At Westfield, the next town below Huntington, the island and some low lands were flooded, but no great harm was done.

The report that the large new mill of Church's, at Blush's Hollow, was undermined, proves unfounded, as does the rumor that some persons were missing. The total amount of damage to individuals and to the town of Chester, is estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars. The latest figures indicate that the total loss will reach three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THIRD DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 13.—The Springfield *Republican* estimates the damage by the Middlefield disaster, in round numbers, at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, nearly half of which falls upon the Boston and Albany Railroad. There was no loss of life. Through travel westward can hardly be resumed before Thursday, while it is quite possible that the railroad will not get into running order till later.

#### Berkshire Flooded—Giving Way of Dams and Great Destruction in Washington, Hinsdale and Vicinity.

SPRINGFIELD, July 13.—A special dispatch from Pittsfield to the *Union* says the heaviest rain known in Berkshire for years commenced Saturday evening and continued for more than twenty-four hours. Between two and four o'clock Sunday afternoon, the rain fell in stupendulous floods, the culminating point of the shower being in Washington, Hinsdale and vicinity, from which streams poured down with great violence. Ashley brook was swollen to a torrent and the reservoir of water was relieved by the giving way of forty feet of the dam which throws the water of the brook into it, the damage being about ten thousand dollars. The water supply of the town was suddenly cut off, but a temporary connection will be made to-day, unless, as is feared, the pipes are clogged with gravel. In Hinsdale, the Tracy or Ramage dam and the dam of Hunkett's Jericho mill were carried away. The roads are very badly washed, some small bridges are carried away and the bay crop is damaged to the extent of many thousands of dollars by overflow and lodging. No damage is reported to railroads, except between Pittsfield and Springfield, but all trains for the West are stopped here.

### NOW TILTON!

#### Mr. Beecher's Last a Challenge--The Challenge Accepted--Only a Week or Ten Days of Suspense and All Will Be Revealed.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Mr. Beecher's letter to the Committee of six church members, requesting them to investigate his character against Mr. Tilton's allusion to an offense and appology in his Bacon letter, has elicited the following reply by Mr. Tilton. It is addressed, as Mr. Beecher's was, to the Committee.

BROOKLYN, July 13, 1874.

*To the Investigating Committee.*

GENTLEMEN: When, on Friday last, I met you at your invitation, the appointment of your Committee had not then been made known to the public. You sat in a private capacity. Moreover, one of your legal advisers had previously given me a hope that if, on my appearance before you, I would preserve a judicious reticence concerning the worst aspects of the case, I might there facilitate through you such a moderate public presentation of Mr. Beecher's offense and apology as would close, rather than prolong, the existing scandal. I rejoiced in this hope, and promptly reciprocated the kindly feeling which was reported to me as shared by you all toward myself and family. Accordingly, when I met you in conference my brief statement was, in substance, the following points: First; that my letter to Dr. Bacon was written, not as an act of aggression, but of self-defense, arising, as therein set forth, from great and grievous provocation by your pastor, your church, the Brooklyn Council, and the ex-Moderator's criticisms on my supposed conduct—all writing to defame me before the world and to inflict upon me an unjust punishment for acts done by another; and, Second, that having by that letter defended myself so far as I thought occasion required me to carry my reply, I felt unwilling to proceed further against Mr. Beecher without further public provocation or necessity. Such a necessity is now laid upon me by Mr. Beecher himself, in the publication of a direct request by him to you to inquire officially into his character as affected by his offense and apology, to which I referred. He thus offers to me a direct challenge, not only before your committee but before the public, which I hereby accept. I therefore give you notice, that I shall prepare a full and detailed statement in accordance with the terms of your Committee's invitation to me, "to furnish such facts as are within my knowledge touching matters which compromise the character of Henry Ward Beecher." I shall be ready to lay this before you within a week or ten days, or as soon thereafter as I shall find myself able to set the numerous facts and evidences in such strict array as that I can cover them each and all with my oath to their exact truth, sworn before a magistrate. I await the appointment by you of a day, mutually convenient, for my presentation of this statement in person before your Committee. Meanwhile, I shall make public my present note to you, because Mr. Beecher's letter, to which this is a preliminary response, has been made public by him. With great respect, I am truly yours,

(Signed) THEODORE TILTON.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 13, 1874.

#### KATE STODDARD IN COURT.

Kate Stoddard, alias Lizzie King, arrested on the charge of besting the murderer of Mr. Goodrich, in Brooklyn, more than a year ago, was in Court to-day, pending the argument of a motion made by the Prosecuting Attorney for the appointment of a commission to examine into her sanity. While her counsel were reading the affidavits she became very excited, and attempted to snatch the affidavits from their hands, and denounced them roundly. The services of several court officers were required to put her back in her seat. Further hearing of argument was adjourned.

#### GERMAN CATHOLICS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A Frankfort letter says that the Rhine has recently been the scene of two important congresses of old Catholics, held at Bonn, and of a union of German Catholics just concluded at Mayence. The latter assembly is the most significant Catholic meeting held for sometime in Germany, and the speeches made, and the resolutions adopted, have created no little stir. A great number of prominent Catholics were present. The new resolutions, on the condition of Christian society, says that modern civilization is incompatible with the church; a consequence of warfare against the church is the dissolution of social and political orders; the remedy, therefore, can only be expected when political independence and all traditional rights are accorded to the Papal See. Other resolutions are directed against the Constitution of the German Empire, the National party, Jesuit laws, militarism, the guidance of public instruction by the State, the liberal press, and the foreign policy of the German Empire, especially towards the Vatican. The State is particularly exasperated by the Mayence assembly, and all the active members of the Mayence Committee have been summond to appear before the Court of Aachen to answer charges of producing excitement against the powers that be.

#### JOHN MITCHELL TO RUN FOR PARLIAMENT.

John Mitchell, the famous exile, is about to return to Ireland to become a candidate for the British Parliament. Nearly $10,000 have been collected in this country and Ireland to defray Mitchell's expenses.

### FIRE RECORD.

#### The Weehawken Destruction.

NEW YORK, July 13.—It is officially reported that the loss by the Weehawken oil fire will fall a little short of seven hundred thousand dollars. The number of barrels of oil burned reached seventy thousand, and fifteen or sixteen tanks were destroyed.

#### Streator, Illinois—$150,000.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The fire at Streator, Illinois, yesterday, proves to have been quite destructive. An entire block was destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at about $150,000, with $25,000 insurance. The sufferers are: Soherens, Shaffenberg & Wheeler, owners of the Oriental brick building, one of the finest in the city; Schuler & Bursk, dry goods; Ames & Son, hardware; Mercer & Wood, and, furniture; J M Bailey & Co., dry goods, and J. Doll, a wholesale liquor dealer. Several families also lost their all.

It is stated that the fire resulted from incendiarism on the part of the miners of Lasalle and Bradwood, who have been on a strike for some time, and because the miners at Streator refused to join them, have made open and violent threats against the citizens of that place. About half the business portion of the town is burned, and it was only by the most strenuous efforts on the part of the citizens that the remainder was saved. All the water was exhausted from the cisterns and wells when the fire was subdued.

#### Rockford, Ills.—$20,000.

ROCKFORD, ILL., July 13.—A fire originating in B. Miller's livery stable, at eleven o'clock this morning, destroyed that property with its contents, one grocery, a drug store and a number of other establishments. The damage is roughly estimated at twenty thousand dollars. The insurance is unknown.

## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

### LIGHT-HOUSE SURVEYS.

### The Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri to Constitute Two New Districts.

### National Bank Redemption Agency.

### Increase of Force and Efficiency.

### Only Ladies to Count and Assort.

### They Are More Rapid, Skillful and Honest than Men.

### Commissioner Johnson and the Customs Service.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1874.

#### New Light-House Surveys.

In the execution of the act of Congress appropriating fifty thousand dollars for new light-house surveys, the Light-house Board has established two new districts, to be designated, respectively, the Fourteenth and Fifteen districts. The Fourteenth district will embrace the Ohio river and the lower Mississippi from its confluence with the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, with headquarters at Cincinnati. The Fifteenth district will embrace the upper Mississippi river from its confluence with the Ohio to its source and also the Missouri river, with headquarters at St. Louis. The Secretary of War has been requested to make the detail of officers to take charge of these surveys. This is the first instance where the rivers in the interior have been made light-house districts, but the increasing commerce on the great rivers of the West make this now absolutely necessary. The First to the Sixth district, inclusive, are on the Atlantic coast and embrace the sounds and inlets, Lake Champlain, the Chesapeake Bay, the Delaware and Potomac rivers and other rivers flowing into the Atlantic. The Seventh district embraces both the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of Florida. The Eighth district extends from Cedar Keys, Florida, to the Rio Grande. The Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh districts are on the lake coasts, and the Twelfth and Thirteenth on the Pacific coast. The establishment of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth districts will probably lead to the ordering of officers on the interior waters of the country.

#### National Bank Note Redemption.

The increasing business of the National Bank Redemption agency necessitated, today, an addition of four clerks to the large force now at work counting and assorting notes. The counting and assorting is done entirely by ladies, it having been found by experience that the ladies are more rapid in counting and quicker in detecting counterfeit notes. It may be said to their credit, that, notwithstanding the millions and millions of dollars which have passed through their hands, the first instance of loss through dishonesty has yet to be reported. It is stated at the Treasury Department, that the work of the Redemption agency will be sufficiently advanced to begin the shipment of notes to the banks about the beginning of August. The work is daily becoming more systematized.

#### Overhauling the Customs Service.

Commissioner Johnson, of the Customs, returned here last night from a ten days' visit of inspection to the Custom Houses of New York and Pittsburgh. A very important movement is on foot affecting the Customs service in general. A thorough overhauling from bottom to top is said to have been needed, and the requisite courage for that purpose seems to be possessed by Commissioner Johnson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1874.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI TO BE ENLARGED.

General orders from the headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri, received at the War Department, announce that, in consequence of the hostile attitude of the Comanche, Kiowa and Cheyenne Indians, the existing orders fixing the limits of the Department of the Missouri are, subject to the approval of the President, so far modified as to extend the southern line of that department to the main Canadian river in conducting operations against the Indians, either for the purpose of punishing them or for the protection of persons and property against their depredations. Commanding officers of the Departments of Missouri and Texas may disregard the lines separating these departments.

#### KANSAS THOUGHT TO BE SAFE.

General Pope, commanding the Department of Missouri, has written a letter to the Governor of Kansas, a copy of which has been forwarded, showing that the whole frontier of Kansas is lined with troops constantly in motion, and it seems impossible that the Indians can do any damage. By application to the nearest commanding officer from any point threatened, or to any of the moving companies, the threatened locality can be easily attended to.

#### GENERAL POPE'S OPINION OF TRADERS.

General Pope says, in relation to trading firms at Dodge City who have, in violation of law and to the incalculable injury of peaceful and honest farmers and frontier settlers of Kansas, established trading posts, or rather grog shops, in the Panhandle of Texas, seventy-five miles along the Arkansas to trade with buffalo hunters and ruffians who have invaded the Indian country and committed violent and inexcusable outrages upon the Indians, that he has no word of sympathy or concern, and if he should send troops to the locality of these unlawful trading establishments it would be to break them up and not to protect them. He says that to the unscrupulous and illegal transactions of these people, the murders of innocent settlers on the frontier are largely attributed and they ought to be punished and not protected. General Pope writes to General Sherman that, except to careless stragglers outside the military lines, and to any remote positions, he thinks we are fully able to give protection from Indian outrages.

#### RAILROAD SUITS TO BE APPEALED.

The Attorney General has directed the United States Attorney for the Western District of New York to take an appeal to the Supreme Court in the case of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. United States Internal Revenue Collector Bailey.

#### YELLOW FEVER FOR THE NAVY BOYS.

The Navy Department will not order north this summer vessels now in the Gulf of Mexico, and cruising in the waters adjacent to the West Indies, but they will all remain about their present stations so that, in case of necessity for their presence in Cuban waters or elsewhere in that latitude, it will not be necessary to fit out and send vessels from the North to that quarter.

### LOUISVILLE.

#### Preparations to Entertain the National Pork Packers' Convention in September.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—A meeting of the Pork Packers' Association of Louisville was held to-day, to make arrangements for the entertainment of delegates to the National Pork Packers' Convention, which is to meet in this city on the 9th of September next. Large delegations are expected from different cities of the Union, and the Louisville pork packers propose to uphold to the fullest degree the reputation of hospitality heretofore enjoyed by Kentucky. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee who have the whole matter in charge: J. M. Duncan, Thomas J. Marlin, Jr., J. V. Cowling, V. P. Armstrong, J. W. Menefee and W. B. Hamilton.

### NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

Our new postal convention with Japan will go into effect January 1, 1875.

Chicago is agitating the project of picnics and excursions for the poor of the city.

Base Ball—At Hartford, Atlantics 6, Hartfords 2. At Boston, Bostons 7, Athletics 6.

President Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant and Vice President Wilson, left Long Branch yesterday morning for Saratoga.

Full time will be resumed in the Fort Wayne shops of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad within thirty days.

The Council of the American Hebrew Union of Congregations meets in Cleveland to-day. About three thousand of the most influential and wealthy Israelites in America will be in attendance.

The American, Dockray, has been tried by court martial, at Havana, and sentenced to death. The finding of the court must, however, be approved by the Governor General before execution, and hopes are entertained that he will not confirm the sentence.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

#### Spain.

CARLIST DEFEAT NEAR BILBAO.

MADRID, July 13.—The Republicans have defeated the Carlists in an engagement near Bilbao.

THE CARLISTS BEFORE PUYCERDA.

MADRID, July 13.—The Carlists have cannonaded Puycerda without effect. They are now waiting for reinforcements. Gen. Zaballa has arrived and will take charge of the operations.

#### England.

FATAL STORM—CARLISTS SHOOTING CORRESPONDENTS—BISMARCK'S KISSENGEN EXCURSION.

LONDON, July 13.—A violent thunder storm on Saturday caused several fatal accidents.

A *Times* special says the Carlists are trying to drive away foreign correspondents by shooting some as spies. Many Germans have already withdrawn from their lines.

A *Times* Berlin dispatch says it is now reported that Bismark's journey to Kissengen has no political object. The friendly attitude of the King of Bavaria gives much satisfaction, but the Separatist tendencies of Saxony give rise to feelings of uneasiness.

ASSASSIN AFTER THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The *Daily News* reports that the police of Vienna have issued a circular, giving the description of a person whom they suspect of a design to assassinate the Emperor of Austria.

DISRAELI OPPOSES THE PUBLIC WORSHIP BILL—PROSPECTS OF ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 13.—In the House of Commons this evening, Disraeli said he hoped Parliament would be in a condition to adjourn on the 5th of August. In reference to the Public Worship Regulation bill, he declared that he was uncompromisingly opposed to the resolutions of which Mr. Gladstone gave notice on the 9th inst., because they were aimed against a settlement upon which religious liberty depended. The resolution in question oppose a definite settlement of the points now in dispute and the clothing of bishops with power to establish uniformity in regard to the conduct of public worship.

DEATH OF AGNES STRICKLAND.

Agnes Strickland, the historical authoress, died yesterday, aged sixty-eight.

#### Germany.

BISMARCK SHOT NEAR KISSINGEN—THE WOUND SLIGHT—ARREST OF THE ASSASSIN.

KISSINGEN, July 13.—While Prince Bismarck was driving in the country towards Saline Springs, at noon to-day, he was fired at by a young man. The ball grazed his wrist. The wound is insignificant. The would-be assassin was promptly arrested. He has not been identified. The ball that Bismarck drove through Kissingen and showed himself to the people. The populace were with great difficulty prevented from lynching the assassin.

THE ASSASSIN IDENTIFIED.

BERLIN, July 13.—The identity of the assassin of Prince Bismarck has been established. His name is Kullman, he belongs to Magdeburg, and is a cooper by trade. He is a member of the Catholic Journeymen's Society of that city and has been part of the time frequently in the company of a Catholic priest.

THE EMPEROR AT MUNICH.

The Emperor William arrived at Munich to-day. He was received by the King of Bavaria and escorted to the royal palace. The King will accompany the Emperor part of the way to Salzburg. The Bavarian princes and members of the Bavarian ministry have received decorations from the Emperor.

FRITZ REUTER,

the novelist, is dead.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

It is reported here that the British delegate to the Brussels Congress will not take part in the proceedings until reservations made by Lord Derby are conceded.

BISHOP OF FADERBORN PUNISHED AGAIN.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Times'* special correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the Bishop of Paderborn has received another sentence of eighteen thousand thalers fine and two months' disfinfection in a fortress, for persistent violation of the ecclesiastical laws.

EXCITEMENT OVER BISMARCK'S ASSASSINATION.

There is intense excitement in Berlin over the attempt on Bismarck's life.

#### Russia.

RETURN OF THE EMPEROR.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—The Emperor Alexander has returned to the Capital.

#### Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—The steamships Prussian, from Quebec, and Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 13.—The steamship City of Paris, from New York, arrived.

SCILLY, July 13.—The steamship E. M. Arndt, from New York, arrived.

#### European Bankers.

LONDON, July 13, 5 P. M.—Rate for money on Stock Exchange 4@5 per cent. Government securities, 2 per cent. Amount of bullion gone into bank on balance to-day, £15,000. Consols 92¾@92¾; new 3s, 88¾; new 5s, 108¾; 10-40s, 104¾; 5-20's, 104¾; New York Central 92; Erie 20¾; do preferred 42. Paris, July 13.—Rentes 61 francs 45 centimes. FRANKFORT, July 13.—5-20's 1862, 97¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 8¾; Orleans 8¾d. Sales of 12,000 bales; American 6,500; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Western spring wheat 10s 2½@10s 11d. Corn 35s 3d.

## DAYTON.

### Drayman Injured--End of Infanticide Case --Eight Prisoners for Columbus--Meeting of Farmers' Club--Boy Charged With Stealing from His Mother.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., July 13, 1874.

While Patrick Matthews, a drayman, was loading at the Short Line freight depot this morning, his horse became frightened and gave a sudden jerk, throwing Matthews off against another dray, breaking one leg, one arm and his hip. He is terribly mangled, his injuries are not considered fatal.

Mary Burck, a young girl charged with infanticide a few days since, has been released.

The Sheriff will start with eight prisoners for Columbus to-morrow, four for the penitentiary and four for the Reform School.

There will be a meeting of the Farmers' Club next Saturday, July 19, at John Bonner's, three miles south of Dayton.

Charles Clark was brought before the Mayor this morning on a charge of petit larceny, preferred by his mother. He was held in three hundred dollars bail to appear before the Probate Court.

## CRIMINAL RECORD.

#### Ohio Farmers on a Spree—One Killed and All Wounded.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 13.—A party of eight or nine farmers, mostly Germans, residing in Oregon township, five miles south of this city, got into a fight last night while returning home from a saloon where they had been spending the day, and Michael Smith was stabbed and killed, and John Simmons mortally wounded. All the others were more or less injured with knife thrusts. It appears that a feud has for some time existed between some of the parties. Several arrests have been made.

#### Horrible Murder Near McConnelsburg—A Woman Kills Her Husband and Wounds Her Two Children.

MCCONNELSBURG, PA., July 13.—Early yesterday morning, Mrs. John Meats, residing about ten miles south of this place, while laboring under a state of mental aberration, seized a gun and while her husband was sleeping, shot and killed him instantly. She then, with a razor, inflicted a horrible wound upon the head and neck of one of her children, and with a pitchfork almost killed another.

#### Two Convicts Walk Out the Front Door of the Columbus Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, July 13.—Two convicts, namely, James Wilson and Charles Shrum, escaped from the penitentiary to-day. They were at work on the top of the chapel building and, while the guards were not watching, took a ladder to get on the top of the main building, thence went into the window of the tower and down the main stairway, going out at the front door and climbing the yard fence. They were pursued and Wilson was captured. Shrum, who is still at large, is from Montgomery county and has been in prison five months.

McCORMICK, the San Diego Collector, Arrested for Embezzlement.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—W. J. McCormick, Collector of Customs at San Diego, who told the story of having been robbed of about $3,000 of government funds by two men, was arrested to-day, charged with having embezzled the money, and was released on $10,000 bail.

#### Murder of a Young Woman Near Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., July 13.—The body of Louisa Kilburn, aged twenty-four, was found in Fish creek, at Taberg, this county, Sunday afternoon, under a fifty foot precipice. She was evidently murdered by being thrown over the bank into the creek. No clue to the murderer has been obtained.

## VALPARAISO, IND.

### Daylight Robbery---Circus Performer Injured---The Indianapolis Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VALPARAISO, Ind., July 13, 1874.

While a family named Cowan were attending a circus in this place this afternoon, their house was broken into, and money and jewelry to the amount of fifty dollars stolen.

An equestrian in Soller's circus, while performing this morning, fell from his horse and was seriously, if not fatally, injured.

A large delegation from this city and vicinity left on this evening's train for Indianapolis to attend the Liberal Democrat Convention. Hon. T. J. Merrifield, a very prominent lawyer of this place, is a candidate for Supreme Judge for the Fifth judicial district.

## FORT WAYNE.

### Death of the County Prosecutor---People's Ticket to be Nominated---An Acquisition to the September Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 13, 1874.

Hon. Joseph S. Franez, Criminal Prosecutor for this county, died Sunday evening, at six o'clock. He had been failing for some time and grown attenuated, being only kept up by the free use of stimulants.

A Peoples' ticket will be put in nomination to oppose the Democratic and Republican county nominations. It will be well supported.

Sol Meredith & Sons will bring their celebrated herd of imported cattle to grace our fair in September.

## CASUALTIES.

#### Killed by the Cars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TIFFIN, O., July 13, 1874.

This afternoon, H. D. Creany, a painter, forty years old, met with a violent death at the tunnel on Washington street. He was trying to cross the trestle and, meeting a freight train midway, was knocked down and crushed into a shapeless mass. He leaves a wife and two children, very poor.

#### Man Drowned at Sharon, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, PA., July 13, 1874.

A man named David Thomas, while fishing with a seine, last Saturday, near this place, was drowned. The body was not recovered until yesterday. He was troubled with heart disease, which is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

#### A Young Lady Accidentally Killed by Her Brother.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VALPARAISO, IND., July 13, 1874.

George Slater, while carelessly handling his rifle to-day, shot and instantly killed his sister. She was a beautiful young lady, aged twenty-two. He is nearly crazy with remorse.

#### Family Killed by Lightning.

BRIDGEPORT, CT., July 13.—During a severe thunder shower Saturday, the house of Levi Harrison, in Trumbull, was struck by lightning, and Harrison, his wife and daughter, were killed.

#### Fatal Boiler Explosion.

CAIRO, ILLS., July 13.—The boiler attached to the flouring and saw mill of G. W. Paschall & Co., of Fulton, Ky., exploded early this morning, demolishing the mill and fatally injuring Perry Paschall and his son. Mr. Murel was serious, and G. W. Paschall slightly, injured.

#### Accident on the Fitchburg Railroad—Seven Persons Injured.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 13.—The paymaster's train of the Fitchburg Railroad, consisting of an engine and a passenger car, was thrown from the Troy and Greenfield Road, near Shelburne Falls, this afternoon, over a bridge over the highway, and the engine and car went down a fifteen foot embankment. There were nine persons on board, all but two of whom were more or less hurt. Mrs. William Swift, of Boston, was probably fatally injured. Miss Annie Wood, of Woodbury, had a rib broken. Mr. Webster, paymaster, had his hip broken. The engineer and fireman were somewhat bruised.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1874.

*For New England, the Middle States and the Lower Lake region partly cloudy and warmer weather will prevail, with south or west winds and falling barometer.*

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States partly cloudy weather, light rains in the lower Mississippi Valley and near the coast, south or west winds. No decided change of temperature and high barometer. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the Upper Lake region and the Northwest, clear or fair weather and decidedly high temperature during the day, with southeast or southwest winds and slight changes in the barometer.

#### Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 13, 1874—10:48 P. M.

| STATIONS. | Bar. | Ther | Wind. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cairo | 30.12 | 79 | S. E. | Clear. |
| Cincinnati | 30.18 | 78 | S. | Clear. |
| Davenport | 30.01 | 80 | S. | Clear. |
| Indianapolis | 30.08 | 77 | | Clear. |
| Keokuk | 29.99 | 78 | S. E. | Fair. |
| Leavenworth | 29.94 | 82 | S. | Fair. |
| Louisville | 30.05 | 82 | | Clear. |
| Memphis | 30.11 | 79 | W. | Clear. |
| Nashville | 30.16 | 81 | | Clear. |
| Omaha | 29.84 | 84 | S. | Fair. |
| Shreveport | 30.16 | 72 | S. W. | Clear. |
| St. Louis | 30.03 | 82 | S. | Lt. Rain. |
| St. Paul | 29.85 | 77 | S. E. | Clear. |
| Vicksburg | 30.19 | 76 | N. E. | Cloudy. |
| Yankton | 29.77 | 84 | S. E. | Cloudy. |
| Fort Gibson | 29.99 | 79 | S. E. | Fair. |
| La Crosse | 29.96 | 84 | S. | Clear. |

During the recent elections in Buenos Ayres the defeated party undertook to falsify the registry. The other side retaliated by throwing two Orsini bombs among the former. They failed to explode.

#### The Railway Advertising Company of New York.

Observing travelers will notice in the stations and waiting rooms of our principal railways a beautiful display of show cards. These cards, neat in design and finish, are placed by the Railway Advertising Company of New York. The Company have, by contract with the principal Railway Companies, obtained the exclusive right to place these cards in stations and waiting rooms, and already have placed for the principal Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Companies, and Express Companies, and merchants in our Eastern cities, a large number.

This system of advertising is very popular in Europe, and we are pleased our merchants have now the opportunity to have these cards placed through a responsible company, and in handsome and attractive style.

The cards are printed or lithographed in plain or fancy colors, and mounted on canvass and varnished, then placed in beautiful walnut frames, bearing the imprint of the Company. This imprint secures the protection of the agent at the station where placed.

The management of the Company is under the direction of Julien M. Abrams, Esq., a gentleman of wide experience, who has travelled all over Continental Europe, especially to note the effect of this system of advertising.

The officers are H. W. Poor, Esq., President; W. S. Browne, Esq., Secretary, and Davis Johnson, Esq., Treasurer. The principal office, No. 63 Broadway, New York; office in this city No. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in his market. Every dealer should keep it.

CHEAPEST

Flour AND Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Great White River Flour,
Jenkins's Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.
Complete Line Groceries.
Cleveland and Louisville Lime.
Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas,
Roast Coffees, &c., &c.
☞ No Charge for Drayage.
☞ No Retail House connected with this establishment.

## RALEIGH.

### The Dead Governor Lying in State--Funeral To-Day--The Lieutenant Governor Takes the Vacant Chair.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 13.—The remains of Governor Caldwell were brought here from Hillsboro, Sunday night, and remained in state at the Capit

# The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1874.

THE Devil has got tired of shamming dead. The Democracy now repudiate the 'possum policy.

EVERYWHERE the opposition press is girding up its loins for the ensuing political campaign, and getting shod with the preparation of falsehood.

THE exports of Baltimore last week amounted to $1,037,417, indicating an exceptionally large and prosperous trade for this season of the year.

"Why is it impossible to elect a Republican ticket in Missouri?"—*St. Louis Times.* Why is it impossible to gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles?

IT TURNS out that HALSTEAD, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, has gone to Europe for the especial purpose of visiting Rome, interviewing the ashes of the great CÆSAR, and studying American Cæsarism from a Roman standpoint.

THE *Post* should remember that even the most brilliant eloquence tires at last. To sit eternally as a mere bucket and be pumped into, is what no human being, whether listener or reader, can long endure. Give us a rest.

BOB TOOMBS, who recently called on the President, says he was greatly surprised to find, in the course of conversation, that "GRANT knew almost as much about cotton as he did." This is not at all strange. Did not the General make the entire Southern Confederacy "cotton" to him?

WE ARE gradually getting the balance of trade on the right side. Whilst our exports are steadily increasing, the imports are diminishing. Those at the port of New York thus far during the present year are over $2,000,000 less than in 1873, and more than $14,500,000 less than in 1872.

THE imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $7,814,988, against $9,432,296 for the corresponding week last year. The total imports since the first of January foot up $224,976,059, against $228,643,911 for the corresponding period of 1873.

THE New York *Express* frankly acknowledges that the Democratic party deserved punishment for abuse of power and love of office and money. Quite true. Has that party since cleaned out its stables, scrubbed out its house, and set its premises in decent order, generally? If so, when, where, and who bossed the job?

THE Boston *Post* can be terribly severe, when it tries; as witness the biting satire of its statement that "the New Hampshire Legislature has adjourned, having a good record:" the truth being that no Legislature of any State has for many years exhibited such an utter recklessness and disregard of the public welfare, or shown such a blind and furious determination to secure partisan advantages at whatever cost of political honor and justice.

THE fact that the Republican party of Iowa, even with a majority of sixty thousand "to harden its cheek," has not debauched its administration nor deadened the conscience of its people, fills the soul of the St. Louis *Republican* with amazement, as—when contrasted with the corruptions, frauds and villainies which everywhere grow up under the shadow of Democratic rule—it indeed well may. We can, however, explain the "phenomenon," as that paper terms it. It is political soundness of heart—a condition of existence to which the Democratic party has for years been an entire stranger.

A PATRIOTIC and sensible Irishman emphatically protests, in the Washington *Chronicle*, against the movement now on foot among his countrymen here to raise a testimonial for the rebel anarchist JOHN MITCHEL. It is to be hoped his remonstrances may have due effect. If any of our Irish fellow citizens are oppressed with a superabundance of cash, let them contribute it to support the orphans of the Irish brigade, CORCORAN'S legion, and MULLIGAN'S Lexington heroes, or to erect monuments to MEAGHER, ROBTY and other heroes who lost their lives in the great struggle for national existence.

THE new English Premier, DISRAELI, seems to have already committed the same blunder which finally led to the overthrow of GLADSTONE—that of putting palpably incompetent men into prominent positions. The Home Secretary, it is charged, has proved himself utterly unfitted for his post, and the Attorney General almost daily betrays a lamentable ignorance not only of law, but of common sense. It remains to be seen whether the Premier will have the pluck to get rid of these incapable lieutenants. If he does not, and that speedily, the indications are that his administration will make itself ridiculous, and come at no distant day to an inglorious end.

NEW YORK papers publish the June statement of the earnings of seventeen of the principal railroads of the country, whose securities are on call at the Stock Exchange. The returns show a falling off of $87,260 from those of the same month last year; but this decrease has not been in excess of the probable reduction in operating expenses, so that though the gross earnings are less, the net receipts are, in nearly all cases, up to those of last year. For the first half of the present year the gross earnings of fifteen roads whose statements have been received, amount to $40,567,815, against $39,364,742 for the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of $1,203,073, which, all things considered, is by no means a discouraging exhibit.

### BISMARK BLUNDERING.

After a considerable period of distrust and alienation the Italians seem to be rapidly resuming their old friendly feelings towards their French neighbors, a change which is naturally regarded with immense satisfaction in France and which is ascribed, in no slight degree, to the exertions of M. de NOAILLES. Some will recollect that the Marquis was transferred from Washington to Rome because he was believed to be the man most likely to succeed in counteracting German influence at the court of VICTOR EMMANUEL, and in restoring between France and Italy those agreeable relations which had been disturbed by Ultramontane clamor and intrigue in behalf of the temporal power. There was the French vessel of war kept at Civita Vecchia at the service and apparently for the protection of the Pope, a standing affront to the Italian government and people, and there was the French ambassador at the Vatican, implying on the part of France a recognition of the Pope's temporal sovereignty as a still existing fact, in spite of its extinguishment by the Italian King's occupation of Rome. The situation was evidently a rather difficult one to deal with, as it seemed that, even if disposed to do so, the MACMAHON government could not withdraw either the ship of war or the ambassador without giving mortal offense to the devoutly Catholic portion of the French people.

While the French government both in Rome and in Paris has been at pains to conciliate Italy and in particular to remove Italian suspicions of French interference with their affairs, the strength and zeal of the Ultramontane party have made extreme reserve unavoidable, and the success of French diplomacy in bringing the two countries into harmony is believed to have been quite disproportionate to the steps taken. The explanation is said to be found really not so much in the wisdom, moderation and patience of M. DE NOAILLES or other French diplomatists, as in the bad management and impatience of Prince BISMARCK. To the great Chancellor it must have appeared very manifest that, in their conflict with the Papacy, the interests of Germany and of Italy were substantially identical. No truth of history is better settled or better known than the truth that, during many centuries, the Papal Court was the chief fomenter of divisions both in Italy and in Germany, while at present the Vatican is the most deadly enemy of both German and Italian unity. In so plain a case therefore BISMARCK seems to have been unable to doubt that Italy would be ever ready and eager for its own sake to stand by Germany in resistance of the common disturber of Italian and German peace, and having made up his mind to fight the enemy in a certain way, he with difficulty comprehended the unwillingness of VICTOR EMMANUEL to adopt the same method of warfare. Perhaps it was impossible for him to understand or make allowance for the religious scruples of the superstitious King, or for his desire to be reconciled with the Holy Father and to cherish amicable relations with other Catholic powers, if possible, rather than appear, in alliance with an heretical emperor as the avowed and uncompromising antagonist of the Pope. One may also safely suppose that the Italian character as developed in Italian statesmen and diplomatists, may easily interpose difficulties in the way of harmonious and successful transactions with so self-confident and resolute a negotiator as BISMARCK. At any rate, if some of his critical compatriots do not misjudge and do him injustice, the Prince, in his conduct of Italian relations, has displayed neither the prudence nor the tact which might reasonably have been expected from his splendid reputation. Indeed, they charge him with nothing less serious than having bungled the business in a discreditable degree, and with having thus played directly into the hands of his Ultramontane enemies.

Thus, instead of coolly and quietly bearing the disagreeable revelations, so called, of General LA MARMORA'S injudicious little book, of a year ago, the Chancellor made no secret of the pain they caused him. This, however, would not have been so bad if he had not passionately followed out his purpose of punishing the indiscreet betrayer of diplomatic secrets. Though well aware of the intimate friendship existing between General LA MARMORA and VICTOR EMMANUEL, he called on the Italian government as evidence of its often declared good will for Germany to censure the General for divulging the secrets of official correspondence. This demand was deeply resented by the King, while it awakened no friendly emotions even in the members of the Italian Legislature. A bill was proposed in the Parliament in conformity with BISMARCK'S desire; whether ever adopted we forget, but Italian statesmen could hardly help feeling that the demand or request was a rather unwarrantable attempt to exercise influence over them. Thus the very object which the Ultramontane General had desired was effected; the Italian King and Cabinet were disgusted with the power which aspired to their closer alliance.

More recently the Chancellor is charged with having exhibited still less of needful tact and moderation. On the publication some weeks ago, in the London *Times*, of what purported to be a conversation between BISMARCK and VICTOR EMMANUEL, in which BISMARCK suggested that the King of Italy should pick a quarrel with France about Nice, the Prince is reported to have called for an explanation in terms not precisely conciliatory or inoffensive, and still worse, when the King of Italy had explicitly and decidedly denied having disclosed anything which might have led to the publication, the Prince was so indiscreet as not to conceal his incredulity. Even the veriest plebeian who has read the writings of King SOLOMON, though he never saw a king so much as through a telescope, can not but shudder at so shocking an indiscretion. Of course, his majesty must have been mortally offended.

Once more, BISMARCK, it seems, having been led to suspect the hand of the Italian and possibly of the Austrian government in the recent publication of the dispatches concerning the Vatican Council, a publication which brought about the rupture with Count ARNIM, determined to find out whether his suspicions were well founded. He therefore caused a large sum of money to be offered the editor of the Vienna journal in which the publication was made, if he would disclose from whom he had received the dispatches. The offer was rejected, but of course both the Italian and the Austrian Cabinets soon knew that it had been made, and that they were suspected by BISMARCK of a rather mean transaction. Neither of the parties would feel flattered or obliged, and the effect has been to intensify an irritation which was lively before. As intimated above, Italy thus somewhat alienated from Germany shows, it is believed, a growing desire to reestablish former intimate relations with France, and Austria also has of late given signs of similar tendencies. Hence the quidnuncs keeping a sharp lookout for political storms in the distance, think they recognize divers slight indications that at Rome, Vienna and Versailles a plot is being formed, the design of which is to deprive Germany of the support of Austria and Italy. In other words, break up the alliance which BISMARCK has labored so hard to establish, and of which the world has had so much to say in the course of the last two years.

Some would perceive a remarkable illustration of the activity of NEMESIS in such an evolution of events, but the great Chancellor, under the vexation of failing health, many contradictions and excessive labor, should, by his impatience and deficient tact, have undone his own work. However, we do not believe in the speculations, or anticipate any such undoing of results that rest on the foundation of human progress and on the interests of the nations concerned. Italy and Austria both need the aid of Germany in the moral revolution which each of them is undergoing, and neither of them is likely to cut loose just yet from so trustworthy a support on the chance of renewing the bond when the necessity may arise.

### MORE ABOUT A BOARD OF TRADE.

The anomaly of a great commercial and manufacturing district, like that of our city and its surroundings, being without a Board of Trade, and left, in its heavy traffic, to the desultory operations of individuals, naturally excites surprise when attention is drawn to the fact. Its commanding position on the eastern side of the vast Mississippi Valley, in the midst of unequalled mineral and agricultural riches, with great natural and artificial highways, have given it an ascendancy which might be largely improved by a combination, through which the vibrations of commercial requirements, in all quarters, would be promptly recognized.

Chicago has been immensely aided in her rapid growth, by her Grain and Produce Exchange, through the medium of which, her people have been at all times kept advised of the state of the markets throughout the world, and thus enabled to make the most advantageous disposition of the articles constituting her great staples. What this Exchange has been to Chicago, a Board of Trade would be to Pittsburgh; and, besides its general usefulness, it would put forward the iron industries in all its products and shapes. This interest is so large and overshadowing that it may be called our great staple. Its magnitude has received public recognition in the name by which Pittsburgh has been designated—the Iron City. It is an element essential to civilization and progress, and its application to new uses is constantly occurring. The demand for it is increasing, and must ever continue to increase throughout the world. To fully grasp the advantages of our situation as producers and manufacturers, it is obvious that co-operation is the only wise and efficient method.

In this light, the importance of a Board of Trade is strikingly obvious. Whilst it would promote all branches of business, it would raise the gigantic proportions of our grand specialty into more general view, and extend a knowledge of the advantages of dealing in our unequalled iron market; orders would come from a greater distance, and be multiplied from places nearer home.

A central place should be selected for the headquarters of the organization. It should be provided with suitable rooms and accommodations for business, samples, offices, news and refection. Under such commodious auspices, it would draw business men together, concentrate information upon all matters of interest, the demands and supplies in all quarters, and effect a unity of action in protecting and advancing the common objects of trade. It would gather to a point the power and weight of the great manufacturing and commercial investments of the city and vicinage, so that they could be wielded with a combined force in the promotion of general interests.

DISCUSSING the question of the new loan, and of the number of tenders likely to be made, the *Financial Chronicle* directs attention to the fact that while Secretary BRISTOW has not seen fit to announce his offer in London, the European markets are, notwithstanding, in a favorable state for the reception of our bonds, quoting from a suggestive article in a late number of the English *Railway News* as follows:

"Now that the tide of investment gives indications of flowing towards the best established of American railroads it may be useful to summarize briefly the facts and figures connected with the leading lines of the Continent. Every indication would lead us to believe that never before has there been so steady a demand for the better class of American securities, and the reason is not far to seek.

"A vast amount of capital has accumulated in this country, and the investments offering have considerably narrowed. It is felt that with a declining trade the continued growth of prosperity of home railways must be at least temporarily checked, and that present quotations offer no margin for profitable investment. Foreign stocks, again, are under a cloud, the heavy losses of holders of South American and other inferior securities having destroyed the market, while miscellaneous industrial undertakings and not a few mining enterprises suffer from the discredit of various notorious swindles of the character of those recently described in our columns. Unless, therefore, some new speculative mania, at present undeveloped, seizes the public mind, the flow of a considerable portion of capital to those American companies whose home market has been destroyed by the late financial crisis, may be considered certain; and should sound securities generally be selected the result will be advantageous to all parties concerned."

The deductions derived above apply with still greater force to government bonds than to railroad securities. These fives were at first limited by the act under which the refunding was authorized. Their amount was to be two hundred millions, while the four and a half per cents were three hundred millions and the four per cents one thousand millions. By the amendment of January 20, 1871, three hundred millions more of the fives were authorized. The last of these five hundred millions are now offered, and no more will need to be authorized. The residue of the funding loan to be hereafter put on the market will be three hundred millions of four and a half per cents and seven hundred millions of four per cents.

### GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

That celestial vagrant will soon be here.

A foretaste. Chicago is indignant because it is fast becoming a Stygian pit.

Memphis intends to open a grand Industrial Exhibition in October of this year.

"Unmanned by the loss of her husband" is the newest style of indicating a widow's grief.

They have got a wonderful "mind reader" in New York. Tell us about that third term.

The *Post* is becoming tedious. Constant repetition at length palls upon one's sight and hearing.

Suppose the new Minister to Russia should be Lamar, of Mississippi, instead of Gordon, or Longstreet?

According to Goethe, miracle is the pet child of faith. Just now the Roman Catholic Church is dealing very extensively in the former.

They think nothing of the countrywoman in Georgia who does not kill her fifty snakes a week. Nor of a man who does not get them in his boots.

The Great Locomotive Works at Paterson, N. J., have now about seven hundred and fifty men at work, and will soon be full to their utmost capacity.

A patent safety ballot-box, which is unstuffable and cannot be manipulated, has just been invented, to the intense disgust of Democratic party managers.

Some traffic. Last Saturday fifteen steamers left New York for foreign ports, mostly with full cargoes and passenger lists, especially those for Europe.

A Bourbon paper out in Missouri shrieks to the Democracy of that State to "defend nothing, explain nothing, argue nothing." And they do not—because they cannot.

The land of "liberty." In England, recently, an old man, aged eighty, was sent to prison for a month only because he could not pay a debt of less than three dollars.

A New York clergyman announces his readiness to supply pulpits for any denomination during the heated term. His theology must be as elastic as a lawyer's conscience.

The mission of the Muscovite in the East is said by the Czar to be one of "civilization" instead of conquest. "O Liberty! how many crimes have been committed in thy name."

Solons? Upon the late revision of the laws of the United States, sixteen-seventeenths of the whole mass was found to have been neutralized by direct repeal or implication.

The King of the Sandwich Islands advises a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and a bill will probably be introduced into the Legislative Assembly for that purpose.

A good record. Fort Wayne has invested in manufactories $3,433,800, the value of the annual product being $3,978,500; with 3,163 hands employed, and a weekly payroll of $34,797.

The glass works in Europe are nearly idle, and the proprietors admit that American makers have attained a degree of excellence that has practically cut them off from this market.

A bill to prevent bribery in elections was defeated by the New Hampshire Legislature, just before the adjournment of that body. It didn't suit the purpose of the Democracy, you see.

The problem of prairie tree-planting is solved. Of four millions of trees planted along the line of a certain western railway company, less than three per cent. have failed, and the rest are doing well.

An Adam-and-Eve race of people has just been discovered on one of the islands of the New Hanover group, in the South Pacific ocean. Such a thing as an article of wearing apparel was not found on the island.

Imitating the example of the cowardly governor of Missouri, the Executive of Texas has now gone into the business of slinging inocuous paper proclamation at the cut-throats with which that State is infested.

Too quick a susceptibility to vicious impressions. A Minnesota man has written a letter protesting strongly against the "outrageous indecency" of oarsmen wearing sleeveless shirts while practising in front of St. Paul.

How's this, little Rhody? New Hampshire, with a population about fifty per cent. greater than yours, is governed at one-third the cost, and Vermont, with a population more than fifty per cent. greater, gets along for two-thirds as much.

### PERSONAL.

This from the New York *World*: Overstrained—Mrs. Mary Strain, of Pittsburgh, who married three brothers.

Oxford has made Sir Garnet Wolseley an LL. D., and Cambridge has added a D. C. L., and the warrior would have to study the rest of his life to earn either designation.

The London *Court Journal* says that Sartoris and Nellie are in Europe "for their honeymoon," and are "asked out a good deal to Tyburnian dinners and Belgravian balls."

Mrs. Hester Authors, who resides about four miles from Templeville, just over the Delaware side of the line, is said to be 112 years of age. She was present at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, in 1776, and was then 14 years of age. She has a daughter with whom she is now living, the third child after marriage, who is 76 years old. The old lady is quite active, and visits Philadelphia on the cars, once or twice a year, to see her grand children.

Hon. Tod R. Caldwell, Governor of North Carolina, who died last Saturday, was Lieutenant Governor of that State from June, 1868, to the 22d of March, 1871, when, on the impeachment of Governor W. W. Holden by the State Senate, he succeeded to the Governorship. He was renominated for the next term by the Republican State Convention which met at Raleigh on the 17th of April, 1872, and was elected in August following. His term of office would have expired this year. Gen. Curtis H. Brogden, Lieutenant Governor, will be sworn in as Governor to-day.

Vicissitudes. When the rebellion broke out a certain wealthy Georgia planter enlisted as a private soldier and was shot dead on the battle-field. Subsequently the sixty slaves belonging to the estate either ran away or were freed by the proclamation; and ultimately the land was sold to satisfy judgments. The wife was reduced to absolute penury, and the other day it was ascertained that she is now living upon what an old negress—once her slave—could beg and otherwise procure. The case is the saddest commentary we remember to have heard upon the fallen condition of the once ruling classes in the Southern States.

The Western press is circulating the following anecdote at the expense of Senator Jones: In the days when "boiled shirts" were a Sunday luxury, the owners of those articles had their names stamped on the bands below the plaits, and as the fashion of vests were not tolerated at that time (this was not in the "earlier years of the reign of George III.") the name of a man could be easily ascertained by glancing at the waistband, which was fully exposed to view. On one occasion Mr. Jones had attired himself hastily and in the hurry had put on a shirt stamped with the name of his roommate, J. Owens. "Hold o!" said a friend, "you've borrowed a boiled shirt for your holiday." "Oh, no," said Jones, "this is my shirt." "Well, there's another man's name on it," pointing to the convincing proof, "J. Owens." But, quick as a flash, when Jones saw his mistake, he turned it to his advantage: "Oh, this is the way our Welsh folks spell the family name, J-o-w-n-e-s, Jownes or Jones, as you may call it! D'ye see?"

### FINESSE.

A year ago her cool and delicate hands
Flushed hot within his passionate parting clutch,
And when her white brows leaned unto the touch
Of his sobbed kiss, they glowed as glow the sands
Of tropic shores in summer. Then she spoke—
"God keep you"—but a sudden shivering wail,
That made his purple-thrilling blood pause pale.
Splintered the rest in pieces with one stroke.
It was well feigned! The subtle, exquisite sigh,
The mute entreating of her hueless lips,
The tremor crawling to her finger-tips,
And deep, funereal splendor of the eye:—
Ah, but her fine skill smote him like a cry
From those who perish amid foundering ships.

RICHARD REALF.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MY MOTHER AND I. A Love Story. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc. With illustrations. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, Pittsburgh.

Miss Muloch always writes well. This is a love story of the winning and quiet type, in which the beautiful elements of womanly character are developed in a way to charm the reader. The tender love of Elma for a distant cousin failed to awaken only a warm fraternal affection, and their marriage was not consummated. He died and she remained single. It is a story of much tenderness of feeling, with a sad ending, but yet not melancholy. Miss Muloch has written the story in her inimitable style, so simple, natural, and fascinating.

ADVENTURES IN THE LAND OF THE BEHEMOTH. By Jules Verne, author of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," etc. Published by Henry L. Shepard & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Price $1 00.

The charming style of Jules Verne is seen in this volume, as in his previous publications. We have the adventures of three Englishmen and three Russian scientists in the "Land of the Behemoth." Through out the story there are interesting bits of history—and, observations interlarded, which render it fascinating, especially to young readers. The illustrations are striking and in keeping with the text.

HISTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL. Translated from the French of Edward Villetard, editor of the *Journal des Debats*, by Susan M. Day. With an introduction by Henry N. Day, author of "Logic," "Rhetoric," etc. Published by George H. Richmond & Co., New Haven, Ct. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The translation of this work is timely, in view of the magnitude of the conflict between capital and labor. This essay brings the whole subject up and throws light upon one of the difficult problems of the day. It cannot fail to be interesting and must be until the advancing steps, of civilization more equally distributes the wealth of this world. It reveals the truth that property and power is not restricted as formerly to the few, and it as clearly demonstrates that this association hinders instead of promotes the good of the many. It points out the evil effects of strikes and charges the Association for all the crimes of the Commune in France. It is a valuable compendium on all that pertains to this troublesome question.

THE WORLD ON WHEELS, and other Sketches. By Benjamin F. Taylor, author of "Old-Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme." Price $1 75. Published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

In this elegantly printed volume we have a series of sketches by one who is a master in word-painting. They are a blending of rich humor and poetic fancy and are just such as might be expected by this charming writer. A cotemporary well remarks, that it was not the world, but the journalist was upon wheels. It is a bundle of sparkling "hits" about almost everything in the range of the traveler's experience. Some of the sketches are of the dare-dashing type and will shock the weak nerves of some readers. The illustrations are "rich and racy," and *illustrate* the text. That last picture "Switch Off," will do. Capital book to take along on a jaunt. The book is a fine specimen of Western typography.

OLIVE LACEY: A tale of the Irish Rebellion of 1798. By Anna Argyle, author of "The General's Daughter," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

A story of this kind is calculated to arouse much interest in the reader, especially as there seems to be a blending of fact and fiction. The author weaves the thread of the tale in a clever and entertaining manner, and gives evidence of a high order of mind as a writer of romance. The points of this unhappy struggle are portrayed in a fervid style, and each character is faithfully sketched. The book itself is attractive for its neat typographical features.

THE GREAT CONVERSERS, and other Essays. By Wm. Matthews, LL. D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Chicago. Published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Price $1 75.

This collection of essays show the author to be master of the art of elegant composition. While they are fine specimens of sturdy thought, they are also glowing, pictorial, with snatches of history, art, nature and biography. The first and chief paper, "The Great Conversers," sparkles with gems, and indicates that the author possesses a high order of mind. The variety of topics, and such as relate to popular themes, is an interesting feature of the book. The excellent manner the work is gotten up reflects credit upon the publishers.

VALENTINE, THE COUNTESS; or Between Father and Son. Translated from the German of Carl Detlef. By M. S., Translator of "By His Own Might," etc. Published by Forter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

"Valentine" is a story of exciting interest, and reveals the strange mating of a beautiful and gifted woman with a man of weak intellect. Possessed of wealth and title and a kind heart, her husband was all that could be desired, but owing to the wreck of his mind, "Valentine" passed through a life of mental conflict and sacrifice. There is, however, aside from the painful story, a striking and faithful picture of the social characteristics of the country, which renders the tale one of much interest.

MOSE EVANS: A Simple Statement of the Singular Facts of His Case. By William Baker, author of "The New Timothy," etc. Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is a strange blending in this story of love and Southern life, and what the South should be. It is purely Southern, and paints scenes since the war in a sparsely settled country. The heroine of the story, Agnes Throop, is charmingly drawn, and is the chief feature of attraction. Mose Evans, the hero, is a fine specimen of the South, with a rough and uncouth exterior, but the refining influence arising from the gentle Agnes transformed him and made him worthy of her love. The story abounds with fine sketches of Southwestern scenes, with some excellent homilies on political economy in showing the wonderful recuperative power of the South. The romance is not faultless, but its good features are so numerous and enjoyable, that the reader will be captivated with its pure and high toned character.

THE GREAT ICE AGE, and Its Relation to the Antiquity of Man. By James Geikie, F. R. S. E. & F. G. S., of H. M. Geological Survey of Scotland. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Price, $2 50.

Works of this character are of especial interest, where the author seeks to impart information to the non-professional reader. Geologists usually treat the subject in a style, perhaps without intending it, to lead persons unacquainted with the higher plane of science, frequently to doubt the positions assumed by this class of writers. They usually take bold positions, and from this basis make their deductions and form their conclusions. Prof. Geikie is an authority in this science, and while his theories are open to objections, they are plausible and seemingly conclusive. The work is designed to give "a systematic account of the Geological Epoch, with special reference to its changes." It was Prof. Geikie's purpose to confine his researches to British glacial and post glacial deposits, but he changed his original plan, and gives a very complete survey of Scotland. He then treats of "the Till" formation in Scotland and the various theories, and the glacier theories in general, of Agassiz, Tyndale and others. The causes of cosmical changes of climate are elaborated, and then he proceeds to carry out the plan of the work. From the period fixed of the inauguration of the glacial epoch, he thinks that man existed before the inception of the glacial period. This work is profound and yet sufficiently practical to afford interest to the general reader. The numerous maps and illustrations add much to the interest of the work. Those fond of studying this science will find the book of signal value.


REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

**Self-Defense.**

To a criminal neglect of preventive medication may be ascribed a majority of the ailments which affect humanity. It is a well ascertained fact, resting on the experience of twenty years, that a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will put even a naturally feeble system in such a state of defense that it will be competent to resist the most prevalent causes of disease, such as the malign influence of miasma, unwholesome water, excessive heat, damp, cold, sudden changes of temperature, &c. Yet there are thousands of persons living in perpetual peril from one or more of these causes, who recklessly omit to avail themselves of the absolute protection which this famous vegetable antidote affords. Intermittent and bilious remittent fevers, rheumatism, general debility, nervous weakness and irregularities of the stomach, bowels and liver, would be comparatively unknown if this palatable specific were in universal use in the districts where they principally prevail.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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GEO. A. BERRY, Pres't. WM. ELLIOTT, Vice Pres't.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
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Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
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You will always find the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of the above articles at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
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Summer Resort.
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Will be opened on the 1ST OF JUNE for the reception of guests. Those desiring to spend the Summer months pleasantly cannot find a more favorable place. Apply to or address
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ACCOMMODATION FOR 250 GUESTS.
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Coach at Depot and Steamboat Landing.
Terms moderate.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
W. W. GREEN, Clerk.
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Cresson Springs, Cambria County, Pa.,
Will open for the reception of guests JUNE 17TH, 1874. For other information apply to or address
GEORGE W. MULLIN,
Proprietor Mountain House,
Or St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
AT CAPE MAY.
WILL BE OPENED JULY 1.
Mr. BOLTON, of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, and Washington Hotel, Philadelphia, is still Proprietor of the Columbia. TTHS

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WILMOT, WHITE & CO.,
Imported Wines and Liquors,
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
Wines and Liquors,
No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension,
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Largest CHAMPAGNE HOUSE in the city. Also, the Finest Assortment of FRENCH AND IRISH WHISKIES, RHEIN WINE to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

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Patent Steam Pump.
Over 7,000 in Use.
The Best, Simplest and Most Economical Pump Made.
General Agents for Western Pennsylvania,
GEO. H. STOVER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
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REPRESENTED BY McPHERSON & HIGGINS, PARKER, PA. TTHS

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
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Everything Marked Down.
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Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
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The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
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THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
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WHY, MAKE TO ORDER
The Most Fashionable Garments
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HENRY SMITH & SONS,
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SPECIMEN PRICES.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Broadcloth, $16. Finest Worsted Suits, $55. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.
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Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

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ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are graduates of the Medical Colleges of St. Louis and those of Eastern cities, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Sk

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Refer by permission to George D. Munroe, 68 Broadway; Wm. E. Veiller, 101 Wall street; D. P. Morgan, of Morgan, Montague & Co.; E. G. Pearl, of Pearl & Co.; 19 New street; E. S. Munroe & Co., 26 Broad street; C. F. Livermore, of the Exchange Place; R. B. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

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## FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 13, 1874.

The money market of Pittsburgh is inactive, with no changes to note. It is hard for business men and bankers to throw off the fearful spirit which still clings like the Old Man of the Seas to their shoulders, and which has been riding there ever since last September. The latest public development of weakness resulting from the troubles of last autumn, was the closing today of the doors of the banking and brokerage firm of George B. Hill & Co. The firm is comparatively a new one, and has been doing more of a brokerage business in selling commercial paper than a banking business. The total liabilities of the house are about $45,000, of which $25,000 is due the city of Pittsburgh, on account of water loan extension bonds sold last fall, this is secured to the city by bondsmen of undoubted means, the balance of their liabilities—some $20,000—represents their deposits line, which is of so small an account as not to affect business circles.

The firm state that they have sufficient assets to meet their liabilities if they can realize anything like fair values for them, and in event of these assets not being sufficient to pay off their debts, the members of the firm will make everything good to the depositors out of their private property. The members of the firm are George B. Hill of this city, his brother, residing in Dubuque, Iowa, and C. H. Love of this city.

It is understood that matters other than those connected with the banking office led to the difficulty which has caused the suspension.

Mr. Hill is a young and energetic man, and has the sympathy of all who know him.

—In the stock market Erie seems to be the one of contention, the Gould party filling the air with rumors derogatory of everything and everybody. The Erie Board seems in earnest in the efforts to compell the completion of the $9,000,000 restitution on Gould's part, arranged in November, 1872, and to defend itself against the attacks which have been directed against its credit. The fight is likely to be a lively one both in the courts and in the stock market.

It is a question of defending a great property with loans and stock of one hundred and then by millions with an increase of nearly $50,000,000, from ruin at the hands of a man who robbed the company when one of its officers and who now seeks to undermine its credit because unable to regain his position in the directory.

—There is much ambiguity in reference to the bank reserves. Reserves against circulation are abolished, that we all know; and the exact amount required for each bank is ascertainable by a simple "sum" in arithmetic. But where is it to be held? The new act requires a certain specified amount of coin to be held in the Treasury to redeem circulation, which may be counted as a part of the reserve held against deposits. Under the old law, which was not changed in this respect, all banks except those of New York city, may hold a certain part of their reserves with "redeeming agencies;" the rest must be kept in their own vaults. Now from which part of the reserves may the Treasury redeeming fund be deducted? The answer makes a vast difference in the theoretical working of this law.

To illustrate: Under the old law the banks of New Hampshire were required to hold reserves to the amount of $1,120,112 (taking their reports for May 1, 1874 for a basis,) of which $450,540 was to be held in their own vaults. Has the new law been in operation, they need have held but $448,052 (one-fourth of their liabilities of more than seven and a half millions ) and under the old system, $224,026 must be held at home, and $297,033 might be held in banks in "redemption cities." Now five per cent. of the circulation was $258,015, and quite manifestly this amount must be subtracted either from the home reserve or that held by redemption agents. If from the former, it would exhaust the whole sum required to be held in the vaults of the banks. In other words, the banks of New Hampshire might maintain their legal reserve without one dollar in greenbacks or in specie in their vaults. If from the latter, still these banks would only be compelled to keep on hand 25¢ per cent. of liabilities which they might be called upon to meet at any moment. It is only a trick of words to call such a system a "reserve."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

| July 13, 1874. | 10:30 | 11:30 | 12:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. | M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| Gold | 109½ | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| U. S. 6's, 1881 | 115¾ | ..... | 115¾ | ..... | 115¾ |
| U. S. 5's, 1881, coupons | 117¾ | ..... | 117¾ | ..... | 117¾ |
| 5-20's, 1862 | 112¾ | ..... | 112¾ | ..... | 112¾ |
| 5-20's, 1864 | 113¾ | ..... | 113¾ | ..... | 113¾ |
| 5-20's, 1865 | 115¾ | ..... | 115¾ | ..... | 116¼ |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 117 | ..... | 117 | ..... | 117¼ |
| 5-20's, 1867 | 117 | ..... | 117 | ..... | 116¾ |
| 5-20's, 1868 | 118¾ | ..... | 118¾ | ..... | 119¼ |
| 10-40's, coupons | 112¾ | ..... | 112¾ | ..... | 112¾ |
| Currency 6's | 119¼ | ..... | 119¼ | ..... | 119¼ |
| New 5 per cent | 112¼ | ..... | 112¾ | ..... | 112¾ |
| Registered, 1867 | 112¾ | ..... | 112¾ | ..... | 112¾ |
| Western Union Tel. | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| Adams Express | 107 | ..... | ..... | 107¾ | ..... |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 74 | ..... | 74 | ..... | 74 |
| American Express | 60 | ..... | 60 | ..... | 60 |
| United States Express | 70 | ..... | 70 | ..... | 70 |
| New York Central | 99¾ | 99¾ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Erie | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| Michigan Central | 87 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Michigan Southern | 72¾ | 73 | 72¾ | ..... | ..... |
| Illinois Central | ..... | 87¾ | ..... | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Cleve., and Pitts | 87¾ | 87¾ | ..... | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Chicago & North'w | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| Do. preferred | 54¾ | 55 | 54¾ | 54¾ | 55 |
| Rock Island | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| St. Paul, common | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| Do preferred | ..... | 54 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wabash, common | 24¾ | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| Fort Wayne | ..... | 87¾ | ..... | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 24¾ | 24¾ | ..... | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| Union Pacific | 26¼ | 26¾ | ..... | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| Harlem | ..... | 125 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hannibal & St. Jos | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28¾ |
| Tennessee, old | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 81 |
| South Carolinas, April | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28¾ |
| Missouri 6's | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 93¾ |

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Phiadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central | 49¾ | ..... |
| Pennsylvania scrip | 100 | ..... |
| Reading | 55¾ | 55¾ |
| United Companies of New Jersey | 134 | 134½ |
| Oil Creek | 5 | 5½ |
| Lehigh valley | 60¾ | 60¾ |
| Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30's | 84 | ..... |
| Central Transportation Company | .... | 43¾ |
| Consolidation Transportation Company | .... | 33 |
| Pan Handle 7's | 65 | 68 |

—Hazard & Montague, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, on 100 shares stock at market price on signing of contract, 30 days, $300@400; 60 days, $400@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following distance from the market, all on members New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

| | Puts. Below Market. | Calls. Above Market. |
|---|---|---|
| June 15, 1874 | | |
| Gold, 30 days for $50 | ¾@⅞ | ¾@⅞ |
| Gold, 60 days for $100 | at m'k't | at m'k't |
| Western U. Telegraph | 1½@2 | 1½@2 |
| Pacific Mail | 2 @2½ | 2 @2½ |
| N. Y. Central & Hudson | 1½@2 | 2 @2½ |
| Harlem | 2 @2½ | 2 @2½ |
| Erie | 2½@3 | 3 @3½ |
| Lake Shore | 2 @3 | 2½@3½ |
| Northwestern | 2½@3½ | 2 @3 |
| Rock Island | 1½@2 | 2 @3 |
| M. & St. Paul | 1½@2 | 2 @3 |
| Wabash | 2 @2½ | 2 @3 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 1 @1½ | 2 @2½ |
| Union Pacific | 1 @1¼ | 2 @2½ |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 2 @2½ | 2½@3 |
| C. C. & I. C | 1½@2 | 2½@3 |
| Our commission buying puts or calls— every 100 shares | | $6 25 |
| Our commission buys straddles—every 100 shares | | 12 50 |

### GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 13, 1874.

Trade opened up this morning with a fair degree of activity, and gives indications of being on the increase. Business men generally are hopeful that ere long we shall enjoy an active and thriving trade, much in excess of that of any period since the reverses of last year.

No new features of any remarkable character, in the movement of prices presented themselves to-day. The market for eggs and butter continues firm, the light supply of these articles precluding any decline in prices as yet. In the breadstuffs trade, flour is active, and firm, at the prices given in yesterday's report. The grain trade is moderately active without any marked change in quotations since.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, since our last.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 1,519 | Apples, bbls | 10 |
| Cheese, lbs | 220 | Corn, sks | 340 |
| Wheat, sks | 340 | Oats, sks | 1,100 |
| Butter, pkgs | 24 | Bacon, pcs | 2,057 |
| Bacon, lbs | ..... | | |

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The grain market to-day was rather quiet, but prices are unchanged. Wheat was unchanged at the following prices: New No. 1 red winter $1 25; new amber and white $1 26; old No. 1 red $1 35; old No. 2 do $1 30. The character of the new wheat arriving is spoke of by every one in the highest terms, and there is no doubt that this year's wheat crop is one of the finest that has been harvested for several years. Corn was not in very strong demand, but the supply being light the prices are firm. We quote at 86@86½c for prime car corn; 75@76c for high-mixed shelled; 74@75c for low-mixed do. Oats are in light supply and firm, at 64@65c for white; 58@60c for mixed. Rye is a shade lower at $1 00@1 05. Barley is nominal. We learned of no sales in round lots.

FLOUR—The trade in flour is quite active, and prices since the decline on winter wheat flours are fully maintained. We quote as follows: No. 1 family, $6 25@6 50 ₱ bbl; white winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring do, $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75 red winter $7 00@7 25; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers, areas follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 50 ₱ bbl; No. 2 red wheat $7 50; No. 2 red wheat $7 50; in sacks 30¢ per bbl less.

HAY AND STRAW—The market is firm. We quote at $25 00@27 00 ₱ ton from store, and $23 00@25 00 on the track. Baggage on the Pittsburgh market was quoted at $28 00@29 00 for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, $24 00@26 00; common to good, $20 00@22 00. Straw is quoted at $15 00@17 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; middlings are scarce and firm at $1 30@1 60; oil meal $1 90@2 00; chopped feed $1 75@1 85 ₱ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—The demand is active and the supply light. We quote strictly choice yellow 21@22c ₱ lb; good to prime 20@20½c.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 60@2 65; medium $2 40@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BROOM-CORN—We quote extra wire straw at 3½@3½c; yellow 3¼@3¾c; dark 2½@2¾c. Demand light.

CHICKENS—Live spring coops 35c; old 20@25c ₱ pair, as to size. Market good.

CHEESE—The trade continues moderately active at 12½@13c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; dairy cheese is not in much request, and we hear of no sales of any grade.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 9@10c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new, are quoted at 11@13c ₱ lb; choice peaches 13c ₱ lb; mixed 7@10c; blackberries, choice, 22c.

DOMESTIC FRUITS—Under the influence of a more liberal supply the market closed in a shade easier on some of the fruits now in season. We quote as follows: Apples $5 00 ₱ bbl; in light supply and market is lacking in firmness; strawberries $3 50@4 50 ₱ box; peaches firm at $5 00 ₱ box; pears $4 00 ₱ box; raspberries $6 00@8 00 per crate; gooseberries $2 00@2 25 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—The supply is more liberal but prices are fully maintained at 22@25c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 75c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 60c.

HONEY—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 25@30c ₱ lb; old stock 10@15c ₱ lb.

HONEY-DEW—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 11c; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 6½c; soda crackers 9½c; sugar do 9½c; butter crackers 9½c; wine do 11c; fancy crackers 9½@10c ₱ lb.

PAPERS—Baling papers 4@8c ₱ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@4¾c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw, news, 2@3c; rag, news, 12½@13c; book papers 15@18c ₱ lb.

RENO SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

HIDES—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ lb and woolen at 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, in cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

WHISKY—The market is quiet and steady. We quote highwines at $1 00@1 01 ₱ gal.

### PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 14, 1874.

The market continues weak and declining, the price on board cars having yesterday reached the lowest point of the present year, being quoted at 97¢@$1 00 for Union and United. The lowest point of the year, previous to the present decline, was on the 5th of January, when Union was quoted at $1 05@1 07½c. The market is now fully 7½c below that point. The following is a comparative statement of the landings of crude and refined petroleum in London during the first twenty-five weeks of 1874 and two preceding years, together with the stocks on June 22:

| | 1874. | 1873. | 1872. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Refined, bbls | 153,810 | 58,029 | 35,345 |
| Crude, bbls | 13,666 | 2,520 | 5,120 |

The above table shows an advance in the landings during this year of 95,731 barrels over last year's landings during the same period, and an advance of 118,203 barrels over the landings of 1872 during the first twenty-five weeks. The enormous advance during this year can only be accounted for by the low prices of oil. Its cheapness recommends it everywhere, and it is greatly taking the place of the shale oil of the United Kingdom. The increase of the landings over the week before was two thousand barrels of refined. The table of stocks is as follows:

| | 1874. | 1873. | 1872. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Refined, barrels | 130,141 | 33,630 | 45,122 |
| Crude, barrels | 9,862 | 4,947 | 4,627 |

CRUDE.

The market for crude yesterday was lower, with little business transacted at any point. Union and United at river, were quoted at 97¢@$1 00; at wells, 70@72½c; immediate shipment 87½@90c. Sales as follows were reported from

PARKERS':

| | |
|---|---|
| 2,000 bbls. United, at wells | 72½ |
| 1,650 bbls. United, at wells | 75 |
| 5,000 bbls immediate shipment | 90 |

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Sales C. & P. R. R. station $1 00 per bbl; wells 60c. Market weak

REFINED.

The eastern refined markets were reported a little stronger yesterday, which counteracted the weakening effect on this market, of the downward movement in crude. We quote refined at 19½@19½c in car lots f. o. b. at works.

New York.—The market is dull with higher prices ruling. Refined is quoted at 12¾@13¾c for spot, and the balance of the month.

Philadelphia.—The market is quiet; spot 13¼c; August 13¾@13¾c.

OIL BARRELS

are quiet; city $1 50@1 53; country $1 40.

TITUSVILLE, July 13.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets are quiet but steady. On the upper road the market closed at $1 05@1 07½; at Parkers 72½@75c at wells, and 90c for immediate shipments. The market at river was nominal at $1 02½@1 05. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$1 07½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot..... 1 05
500 bbls upper road, spot..... 1 05
1,000 bbls Parkers, United at wells..... 75
1,000 bbls Parkers, United at wells..... 75½
1,000 bbls Parkers, United immediate ship. 90

NEW YORK, July 13, closing 11.—The market was dull at higher prices, and nominal. Crude in bulk 15¢ was asked; refined 12¾@12¾c spot and this month; sales of 5,000 bbls for July were reported at 12¾c; closes 12¾c. Philadelphia delivery firmer; 6,000 barrels refined for July were sold at 12¾c.

PARKERS, July 13.—United at wells 70 to 72c; at river 97½c to $1 00. The market was quiet and nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The market is quiet; S. W. 12¾c; crude 4½c; cases 16c; saids none; futures, July 12¾c; August, 12¾@12¾c.

ROUSEVILLE, July 13.—The market is dull with nothing doing, and crude held at 90@$1 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 13.—There is nothing doing and there are no quotations.

TIDIOUTE, July 13.—The market is dull at 70@ 75c; at wells.

OIL CITY, July 13.—The market is weak at $1 10.

TITUSVILLE, July 13.—The market is quiet with nothing doing, at $1 05@1 07½.

### Refined Oil Shipped East by A. Y. R. R. & A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 13, 1874.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Standard O W | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 933 |
| Lockhart & F | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 922 |
| Central O W | J P Logan, Phila | 105 |
| Warden & O | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 200 |
| National O W | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 156 |
| Brush | Waring Bros, Phila | 250 |
| John Spear | Waring Bros, Phila | 150 |
| Total | | 2,716 |

### Crude Oil Shipped East by P. R. R. and A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 13, 1874.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Standard O W | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 1,920 |
| Dilks | D M Co, Com'paw | 120 |
| Butler | D M Co, Com'paw | 720 |
| Butler | Sone & F, Com'paw | 80 |
| Butler | E & B, Com'paw | 100 |
| Total | | 3,120 |

### Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—Cotton quiet at 17¾c. Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 76 @78c. Oats—demand good at 62½@65c. Rye 75c. Pork active at $20 62½. Bacon active at 8½@ 10¾@11¼c. Lard 12¾@13¼c. Whisky 94c.

### ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 13, 1874.

**Cattle.**

There was a full supply on sale to-day in point of numbers, close on to 900 head, and a slight improvement in regard to quality also, but there was again an over-supply of the half fatted grass cattle, while of prime beeves the supply was hardly equal to the demand. These latter were all picked up early in the day, and that, too, at full prices, only one of the lot or there were quite a number left over unsold; some lots were sent over to East Liberty, the owners refusing to break them. Extra butcher cattle brought from 7@7½c; good to prime, 6@6½c; grassers sell all the way from 3½@5¼ as to quality, and bulls at 3@4c. Owners of common stock nearly all complained of having had a hard market, and those who came out with a whole skin did well, not a few of them lost money.

**Sheep and Lambs**

were in good supply, and mostly common as regards quality; good stock sold readily, and that too at full rates, while the inferior common and under opened dull and dragged all the way through. Sheep brought from 3¼ to 5½c ₱ lb, and lambs $2 to $4 per head. There were about 1,600 on sale.

**Hogs**

were in very limited supply and with an average demand. Holders experienced no difficulty in putting up prices 5c ₱ lb, as compared with this day week. Sales were made in a retail way at 6@7c gross.

**Veal Calves.**

There is not so much inquiry. There never is at this season of the year, but while the market is dull prices remain unchanged, ranging from 5c to 6c ₱ lb.

**Receipts.**

The following is a statement of the receipts of cattle by rail at the Allegheny stock yards up to Monday noon:

| Consignees. | No. head. | Consignees. | No. head. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marks & Bro | 54 | E. Kutz | 18 |
| L. Rothschild | 17 | A. Haas | 7 |
| E. S. Tranerman | 16 | N. Moonshien | 36 |
| M. Varner | 16 | Keefer & Sons | 31 |
| Grenewalt & K | 18 | M. Krauss | 17 |
| J. P. Lennox | 34 | W. Wood | 11 |
| R. Wells | 12 | Holmes, J. & Co | 8 |
| J. Voetter & Co | 34 | M. Goodell | 9 |
| H. Dundas | 17 | I. K. Barnes | 12 |
| J. Shiphard | 16 | Secrest | 17 |
| W. H. Thompson | 18 | D. P. Campbell | 17 |
| J. R. & R. B. Alsdorf | 16 | J. Haas | 16 |
| Total | | | 522 |

Sheep—R. McCohen, 122 head.

The total receipts last week were about 450 head. The above statement does not include the live stock driven in, of which there was a considerable number.

**Cattle Weighed.**

The following is a statement of the number of head of live stock weighed at the weighmasters scales on Monday morning:

| | Head. |
|---|---|
| Cattle | 810 |
| Hogs | 26 |
| Sheep | 20 |
| Total | 856 |

It will be seen from the above that while there was an average activity in the cattle market, the amount of business done in hogs was extremely light—the lightest sales for a long time—and the trade in sheep was much below the average.

### IRON MARKETS

NEW YORK.

July 11.—The iron trade continues as dull as heretofore reported, and prices certainly show a weakness. We are unable to see anything indicating an early improvement. With the strikes in Scotland virtually ended, by the miners submitting to a reduction of 40 per cent., we are likely to see Scotch pig at figures that will prevent any material advance in American foundry irons. Our railroad interests are as greatly depressed as formerly, and the probabilities of the majority of the established roads, in real need of iron, coming into the market unprepared to pay cash, will likely result in but light business during the fall, although the enquiries may be numerous.

American Pig—Shows considerable weakness, although the better established brands are nominally firm, with an unwillingness on the part of makers to contract for future delivery at the present quotations. Although we reported large sales last week, those upon which we can place reliance are barely worth 1@2c more than the lowest rates of $30 00@32 00; No. 2, $28 00@30 00; and gray forge at $26 00@27 00.

Scotch Pig—The demand is very light. Our latest mail advices indicate that the strike is about at an end, the miners submitting to the masters' terms, being driven to it by starvation. The Glasgow market continues very much unsettled, although none as reported by cable, show a decline. The demand is not equal to the supply, and the stock in store is being increased. Messrs. Wm. Graves & Co. in their circular bearing date of Glasgow, June 25, state that the increase since the first of the month is 12,600 tons. The sales in this market are barely worthy of note. We quote summerlee at $36; Carnbroe, $36; Eglinton, $33@34; Glengarnock, $37, and Coltness, to arrive, $39@ 40.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

BOSTON.

July 11.—The market continues to rule very dull, while constantly new temptations are held out to cash buyers to invest in iron stored elsewhere, but held in weak hands. The lot of 500 tons offered in this market two weeks ago, then noted, has been secured by a New Hampshire founder at a mere trifle over $32 00, and down in this door, we note this week a small sample instance. The consumption of iron heretofore has been and is likely to be until September, a limited one. There is no call for house castings, no inquiry for large machine castings, and the light trade is principally with the stove makers, all of which emphasizes the quietness in iron.

We quote best lots of American pig iron at $36 00@40 00 ton, including No. 2 extra at $34 00@36 00, and No. 2 at $32 00@34 00; Eglinton at $38 00@40 00, Coltness Gartsherrie at $45 00@46 00; charcoal at $45 00@55 00.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

July 11.—Pig is held with more confidence. We quote at $32 00 for No. 1 foundry; $30 00@ 31 00 for No. 2 and $28 00@29 00 for gray forge. Manufactured Iron—Bar is nominally quoted at 2 7-10c ₱ lb.

Nails—Are selling at $4 10 ₱ keg.

Old Metals—Are quiet. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Brass, light | 12½@12¾c |
| Brass, heavy | 16@17c |
| Copper, light | 9½c |
| Copper, heavy | 11½c |
| Lead | 4½@4¾c |
| Zinc | 4½@4¾c |
| Chains | 6½@6¾c |

—*Price Current.*

### WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

June 11.—There is quite a business doing and prices are steady. Sales included: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XX and above, 52@53c; X, 52@53c; medium, 52@53c; coarse, 45c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western—Fine, 47@50c; medium, 50@52c; coarse, 45c; combing, washed, 60c; combing, unwashed, 40c; Canada combing, 60c; fine, unwashed, 35c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 26@28c, tub washed, 50@55c. Colorado washed, 25@30c. Colorado, unwashed, 23@24c; extra and merino, pulled, 46@50c. No. 1 and super pulled, 40@45c; Texas, fine and medium, 25@30c; Texas, coarse, 18@19c; California, fine and medium, 30 @35c; California, coarse, 26@32c.—*North American.*

### HOP MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 11.—The trade is confined to supplying the immediate wants of brewers, and as this demand is limited, and the new crop is advancing favorably, we revise our quotations as below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Americans, new, good to choice | 20@30c |
| Americans, new, low to fair | 10@18c |
| Olds and Yearlings | 8@15c |
| Bavarians, genuine | 23@25c |
| Bavarians, patent | 25@27c |
| English | 25@30c |
| Californians, 1873's | 25@35c |

### Gloucester Fish Market.

*For the week ending July 10th.*

Georges Codfish—No change from last week's quotations. Sales at $4 ₱ qtl. Bank $3 50@ 3 75, as to quality. Mackerel—Shore continue in good request. The principal sales for the present week have been made at $8 ₱ bbl for No. 2, although a few lots have been sold as low as $7; large and medium No. 1's, $9. Fresh Halibut—Scarce. Last sales of Bank at $4 50 ₱ cwt. for white and $2 50 for gray. Sales of Georges yesterday at $5 00@9 00 for white and gray. Smoked Halibut—8c ₱ lb. Oil—Cod, 60c ₱ gallon.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, July 13, 1874.

FLOUR—demand fair and market firm and strong. Dealers contemplate advancing prices.

GRAIN—Wheat active: No. 2 spring $1 15¾@ 1 16¾c No. 3, $1 08@1 10; rejected 98@99c. Corn—demand fair and prices advanced: No. 2 mixed 63¾c spot; rejected 58¾@59¾c. Oats scarce, firm and higher: No. 2, 46@46¾c spot; 45¾c seller July; rejected 46¾c. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No. 1, 86@88c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and strong at $19 50 spot and seller July. Lard steady with a moderate demand at 11¾@11.40c spot and seller August; 11.10@11.35c seller September.

LIVE STOCK—On call board this afternoon wheat closed firmer at $1 16¾ seller July; $1 10¾ seller September; Corn steady at 61¾c seller July; 61¾c@61¾c seller September.

**New York Market.**

NEW YORK, July 13.—Cotton very dull at 17¾c. Flour a shade firmer; superfine Western and State $5 80@5 85; common to good $5 90@ 6 15; good to choice $6 10@6 60. Wheat—supply light and prices higher; No. 2 spring $1 35 @1 36; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 40@1 41; white Genesee $1 39@1 45. Rye quiet at $1 08@1 13. Barley nominal. Malt quiet; Canada $1 90@ 2 00. Corn in good demand; western mixed 77@79c; high mixed and yellow Western 79@ 80c. Oats a shade firmer; mixed Western 60@ 62c. Hay heavy at $1 00. Hops steady; low to fair 10@26c. Groceries quiet. Petroleum firmer; crude nominal 12¾@ 12¾c. Tallow a little firmer at 36c. Eggs firm at 24@25c. Pork active at $19 75@20 00. Beef quiet, nominal. Cut meats quiet; bellies 10c. Middles firmer; long clear 10½c. Lard firmer at 11¾c. Butter firm at 17@22c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm and more active at 96c.

**New York Dry Goods Market.**

NEW YORK, July 13.—Trade movement was slow to-day with both commission houses and jobbers. The market for cotton goods rules quiet, but prices are steady with an advance of one cent per yard on Amoskeag A. C. A. and Pearl river tickings. Cotton flannels more active in first hands, with fair sales of lower grades. Prints and wool flannels fairly active. Woolens quiet.

**Cincinnati Market.**

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Cotton steady at 16¾c. Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat steady at $1 10@1 15. Corn active at 60@60c. Oats scarce at 55@60c. Rye irregular at at 80@ 1 25. Pork—demand active and prices advanced; small sales at $19 25. Lard active; summer 10¾@11c; kettle 12¾c. Bulkmeats—demand good at full prices; shoulders, small sales at 7c; clear rib 9¼c; clear 9¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 10¾c; clear 10¾c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 94c.

**Toledo Market.**

TOLEDO, July 13.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat—Demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 white Wabash $1 16; do new $1 46; No. 3 red $1 37; do new $1 28; No. 1 white Michigan $1 42; No. 1 red $1 30. Corn—Demand fair and prices advanced; high mixed 67c; seller August and September 66½c; low mixed 66c. Oats lc higher; No. 2, 55c; seller September 39c; Michigan 56c.

**Baltimore Market.**

BALTIMORE, July 13.—Flour quiet; Howard street and Western superfine $4 80@5 00. Wheat in good demand; Ohio and Indiana $1 60@1 45. Corn firm at 75@76c. Oats firm at 76@76c. Rye quiet at $1 00@1 10. Pork and bulk meats unchanged. Bacon—shoulders 8½c; clear rib sides 11¾@11¾c. Butter quiet at 22c. Coffee dull but unchanged. Whisky quiet and firm at $1 00.

## New York Finance and Trade.

**Gold Closed at 109¾.**

NEW YORK, July 13, 1874.

MONEY.

Money 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5 to 7 per cent.; ruling rate 6@6½ per cent.

STERLING.

Sterling dull at 480¼@480¾ for sixty days, and 488@488¼ for sight.

GOLD

dull with all sales at 109¾@109¾. Carrying rates 2¼@1 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer sold $146,000. Clearings $13,000,000. Customs receipts $570,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds firm, closing as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. coupons, 1881 | 117 | 5-20s, 1868 | 119¾ |
| 5-20s, 1862 | 112¾ | 5-20s, 1868 | 119¾ |
| 5-20s, 1864 | 113 | New 5s | 112¼ |
| 5-20s, 1865 | 115¾ | 10-40s | 112¾ |
| 5-20s, 1865, new | 116¾ | Currency 6s | 119½ |

State bonds dull, closing as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri 6s | 92¾ | Virginia, old | 30 |
| Tennessee, old | 78 | N'th Carolina, old | 19 |
| Tennessee, new | 80 | N'th Carolina, new | 20 |
| Virginia, new | 30 | | |

THE STOCK MARKET

opened firm and continued so until noon when an advance over the closing quotations of Saturday of ½@¾ ₱ cent. was reached, a reaction occurred and the leading stocks lost the improvement, after which there was a rally and most of the loss was recovered. Lake Shore was the most active stock on the list, some very "large blocks" being sold at 87½@88c. Erie was strong. Comments on changes in the general list and was strong in response to higher quotations from London, and a rumor that the English experts on their coon report favorably. The activity in Lake Shore was caused by bids of 1¾ per cent. for the dividend. Among the sales to-day were 22,000 shares of Western Union, 13,000 Erie, 47,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Rock Island, 7,000 Fort Wayne and 5,000 St. Paul. The market closed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 50 | St. Paul preferred | 52¾ |
| N. U. Telegraph | 23 | Wabash | 24¾ |
| Quicksilver | 24 | Do preferred | 65 |
| Adams Express | 107 | Fort Wayne | 87¾ |
| American Ex | 60 | Terre Haute | 7 |
| Wells-Fargo | 74 | Do preferred | 21 |
| U. S. Express | 70 | Chicago & Alton | 100 |
| Pacific Mail | 45¾ | Do preferred | 104 |
| N. Y. Central | 99¾ | Ohio & Mississippi | 24¾ |
| Erie | 31¾ | Cleve., Col. & C | 70 |
| Do preferred | 48 | Burlington & Q | 100 |
| Harlem | 125¾ | Lake Shore | 87¾ |
| Do preferred | 125 | Panama | 105 |
| Michigan Central | 69¾ | Illinois Central | 97¾ |
| Pittsburgh | 87¾ | Union Pacific | 26¾ |
| Northwestern | 37¾ | Central Pacific | 88¾ |
| Do preferred | 54¾ | Chicago & Rock Isl | 97¾ |
| Rock Island | 97¾ | Hartford & Erie | 15¾ |
| N. J. Central | 100¾ | Delaware & Lac | 109¾ |
| St. Paul | 34¾ | Bankers' bills | 487¾ |

**New York Live Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, July 13.—Beeves—Fresh offerings 4,150 head, making 7,400 head for the week, against 9,700 last week; quality fair generally. Market active and firm at an advance for the week of ½@¾c, the largest advance being on lower grades; native steers and oxen ranged from 10½ to 12¾c, with best selections at 12¾ @13c; poor to good Texans 7½c to 11c. The sales include 17 cars of Illinois steers, 7¾ cwt, at 12c; 4 cars do, 7¼ cwt, 12¾c; 10 cars do, 6¾ cwt, 10¾c; 19 cars do, 7 cwt, 11¾@12c; 2 cars do, 6¾ cwt, 10¾c; 2 cars do, 7¾ cwt, 12¾@12¾c; 4 cars do 8 cwt, 12¾c; 4 cars do 7¾ cwt, 12¾@12¾c; 3 cars do, 8 cwt, 12¾c; 7 cars do, 7¾ cwt, 11¾@12c; 7 cars 8 cwt, 12@12¾c; 6 cars 7½ cwt, 11¾@12¾c; 9 cars 8½ cwt, 12¾c; 11 cars Texans 7½ cwt, 10½c; 10 cars do, 7¾ cwt, 11¾@12c; and 5 cars common 5¼ cwt 9½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts yesterday and to-day 4,600 head, making 11,600 head for the week, against 23,000 

## CITY AFFAIRS.

### COMMON COUNCIL.

**Special Meeting Yesterday—The South Side Water Ordinance Not Ready—Other Business.**

Yesterday afternoon the Common branch of City Councils held a special meeting to consider the ordinance offered at the last meeting by Dr. Woods, of the South Side, entitled "An ordinance authorizing the making of a contract by the city with the Monongahela Water Company to furnish the South Side with water." A quorum of members was present, and President Negley presided.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The President stated the object of the meeting, and stated further that he was informed that the Water Committee was not ready to report upon the ordinance.

On motion of Mr. West, the rules were suspended in order to take up such other business as might come before Council.

Mr. Bingham moved to reconsider the indefinite postponement of the consideration of the Third and Fourth avenue railway question. Lost.

Mr. Reilly offered the petition of Nathaniel Leeds for abatement of taxes. Referred to Committee on Appeals.

Mr. Finn, Petition of Edward Flinn, asking an abatement of assessment. Referred to Committee on Appeals.

Mr. Duff, the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The act of Assembly entitled "an act to provide for the supply of lots in the city of Pittsburgh," approved February 28th, 1871, empowers Councils to make an appropriation, and designate some person or persons to carry out the provisions of said act; and

WHEREAS, Councils have neglected to passan ordinance designating any person to do those things; it shall be to carry out the provisions of said act of Assembly; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By Select and Common Councils that the City Engineer be and he is hereby directed and authorized to appoint, with the approval of the Street Committee of Councils a sufficient number of competent persons, not exceeding four, to perform the duties and the work of registry until such time as the Ordinances shall be passed, report an ordinance for said registry department.

The resolution was ruled out of order by the President, on the ground that it was in fact a police bill, an ordinance instead of a resolution was required to accomplish the purpose aimed at.

A number of minor petitions and resolutions were presented and disposed of.

Mr. H. M. Rolfe offered a resolution authorizing the appraisement of the Monongahela bridge, with a view to its purchase by the city.

Mr. Siebert moved to refer the resolution to the Bridge Committee, in conjunction with the City Attorney. Considerable discussion ensued, and the motion to refer finally prevailed.

Mr. Foley, A resolution for the payment of monthly salaries to the police and fire department in the Thirty-fourth ward. Passed finally.

Mr. S. S. Fulton tendered his resignation as a member of the Water Committee. The resignation was not accepted.

A communication from the Controller was received, returning, with a negative recommendation, from the Finance Committee, the resolution heretofore passed, the substitution from assessments for the improvement of Penn avenue.

Mr. Duff, a resolution directing property holders on Fifth avenue to take off the old number, from their dwellings, and replace with the new ones, provided for by the ordinance recently passed; the substitution to be made within thirty days. Carried.

Mr. Thompson, from the Ordinance Committee, an ordinance amending Sec. 1, Art. 1, of the ordinance entitled "Engineer," section 11. The ordinance is as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same*, That the City Code, title Engineer, section eleven, shall be amended as follows: "That the City Engineer shall have authority, subject to the approval of the Street Committee, all assistants and employees necessary to a proper discharge of the duties of his office, at such salaries as may be fixed by Councils, said assistants and employees shall consist in number as follows: one principal engineer, three assistant engineers, two draughtsmen, three transit men, three rodmen, four sewer inspectors, one clerk, one messenger and one office boy. *Provided, however*, that this ordinance shall not repeal or in any manner effect the powers granted to the Survey Committee by section third of the ordinance passed by said Councils, City Code, page 28. Said assistants and employees shall be subject to removal by said City Engineer for neglecting to perform any of the duties of their positions or for refusal to comply with his instructions."

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

The ordinance was put upon its third reading and finally passed.

Mr. Bingham called up the ordinance establishing and changing the grade of Lincoln avenue, Thirty-fourth ward, on the report of the line. The bill was put upon its third reading and finally passed.

Business from Select Council was next taken up, and with the exception of the cases noted, was concurred in.

The resolution adopted in Select Council, July 9th, relating to the Guardians of the Poor, was discussed at considerable length, and with a good deal of feeling.

On motion of Mr. Duff, the further consideration of the matter was postponed, and a committee appointed to investigate the charges mentioned, to report at the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Fulton, the committee was composed of five members, and they were instructed to report to-morrow afternoon. The President appointed on the committee Messrs. Fulton, Siebert, Duff and Thompson.

The chairman appointed on the committee to confer with the committee of Select Council relative to the Water Committee ordinance, Messrs. Thompson, Wood, Semple, Duff and Foley.

An ordinance changing and establishing the grade of Bedford avenue from Erin street to Thirty-third street, was offered by Mr. Auli, from the Survey Committee, when it was stated that no quorum was present. The roll was called, and the requisite number were found to constitute just a quorum.

Six months, the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to go into the rotunda and bring in all members of Common Council, save those who had been excused. Nearly all members were captured, but a number of the deserters returned voluntarily.

The yeas and nays were then called upon the final passage of the ordinance, and it was passed.

Mr. Auli, from the Survey Committee, presented an ordinance locating Main street, Thirty-third ward, from Carson street to Ohio river. Put upon its third reading and finally passed.

The ordinance relating to Second avenue and Connellsville Railroad difficulties was called up, but action was postponed.

Mr. Auli offered the petition of A. Denniston, of the Fifth ward, for an abatement of taxes, assessments on five lots. Referred to the Committee on Appeals.

Also, an ordinance extending the time for the payment of taxes with five per cent. off to the 1st of October.

Mr. Seibert moved to amend by extending the time to the 1st of September only.

Mr. Fulton stated that he thought it better not to pass resolutions in conflict with acts of Assembly.

Mr. Auli then offered as a substitute for his resolution a recommendation that the time be extended to the 1st of October, as at present.

The ordinance amending sections two and eight, and repealing section three of the ordinance to provide for the completion of the new Water Works, was called up, but action was postponed.

Mr. Duff presented an ordinance to provide for a registry corps for the city of Pittsburgh. Referred to the Street Committee.

On motion adjourned.

### BITUMINOUS COAL MINES.

**Appointment of Commissioners by the Governor.**

During the last session of the Legislature, a resolution was passed authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to examine into the condition of the bituminous coal mines of the Commonwealth, in regard to ventilation and drainage, and report to the next Legislature. Governor Hartranft has appointed Messrs. Augustus Steiner, of the Thirty-seventh ward of this city, John O'Neil, of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, and John Archibald, of Mercer county. Mr. Steiner is well-known among the miners of Western Pennsylvania, has a thorough practical knowledge of the business of mining, and has given the subjects of drainage and ventilation much attention. Mr. O'Neil is a practical operator, and well fitted for the duties. Mr. Archibald is a stranger and we must speak from hearsay of his qualifications.

The resolution under which this Commission was created was passed in pursuance of petitions from numerous coalminers in the bituminous regions, setting forth that they have been suffering to a great extent, both financially and mentally, while following their daily avocation, from an inadequacy of proper ventilation and drainage of the mines. It will be the duty of the Commissioners "to carefully and fully examine the present condition of the bituminous coal mines, and ascertain whether the same are properly ventilated and drained, together with such other matters connected therewith as are calculated to preserve the health and secure the safety of persons employed therein."

The commission has already organized by the appointment of Mr. Steiner as president, and as soon as he can arrange a plan of operations, several will be selected and the work to begin in Beaver county, and go from thence to Lawrence and Mercer counties, finishing up in the northern counties bordering on Allegheny. The work is limited to one hundred days, and the compensation is five dollars per day, with incidental expenses.

### THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

**The Meeting Yesterday—The New Paper Project Still Undecided.**

A regular weekly meeting of the Christian Temperance Alliance was held yesterday, W. B. Ross, Esq., in the chair.

Dr. Jennings, of the Committee on Appeals, read a long report appealing to physicians, druggists, politicians, ministers, and all classes of people, to use their influence in the suppression of intoxicating drinks.

Dr. Ormond thought it proper that an appeal should also be made to the liquor men, as it might have its special influence with them, inasmuch as the report embraced facts that he thought were convincing.

Dr. Jennings said that the resolution which created the committee referred to the friends of the cause only, and he hardly thought the liquor men could be counted among its friends.

Another reason was the fear that the report would prove too long for publication.

At the suggestion of Dr. Ormond, the report was withdrawn until Monday next, in order that it might be perfected.

The committee appointed to wait on the Ministerial Association reported that they had performed their duty, having presented their claims for support in the establishment of their paper. They had received no answer, however, but expected one soon.

The Alliance meeting then adjourned, and a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party was held, at which a number of persons were appointed on the various committees, to be completed hereafter.

### DRY GOODS

**And Where to Buy Them—McKee's Great Semi-Annual Sale.**

It is a fact universally recognized among lady shoppers that the store of A. D. McKee, No. 59 Market street, is one of the best upon the west of New York city to buy dry goods of all kinds at the most desirable prices. Twice a year, however, Mr. McKee gives exceptional bargains—those periods being his semi-annual clearance sales. One of these is now going on, and the entire stock in every department of his extensive establishment is being offered at such low rates as will induce all who visit the place to purchase. As is stated in his announcement, "call and see for yourself, and you will certainly be convinced that you can get more goods for less money than at any other house in the two cities."

The goods now in store are of the very best, embracing dress goods, white goods, black alpacas, domestics, lace points, jackets, suits, parasols, parasols, etc., etc. All these are polonaises, parasols, etc., etc. All these are going at or below actual cost in the East, and those of our lady friends who desire to replenish their wardrobe without seriously depleting their purses, should call at No. 59 Market street. They can rely strictly on Mr. McKee's representations as to the quality of the articles offered, as he is a straightforward, honorable dealer.

### TOO MUCH DEMONSTRATION.

**Orangemen Attack and Beat a Car Driver ---An Unprovoked Assault.**

While the procession of Orangemen was returning from East Liberty, yesterday afternoon by way of Center avenue, they met car No. 1 of the Central Passenger Railway, near Reed street. John Cashmore, the driver, an Englishman by birth and a Protestant, proceeded slowly toward the station, his horses being quite restive. When in front of the Dickey estate, where the road makes a sharp curve, one of the officers of the procession told Cashmore to drive on, while others ordered him to stop. By this time the spirited horses had become difficult to manage, and one was thrown partially into a deep gulley at the side of the road. An Orangeman was shoved or fell against the near horse, and made matters still worse, by flaunting a baton streaming with ribbons in the face of the animal. Cashmore requested the man to leave the horse, but he refused to do so. After some words, a large, muscular man left the straggling ranks, stepped on the platform and ordered Cashmore to give up the lines. This, the driver, who is rather diminutive in stature and quite young, refused to do, and followed up the refusal by attempting to push the intruder from the car. The latter then seized him by the collar and attempted to pull him out. Cashmore struck the same time striking him a heavy blow in the face, but the plucky driver knew too well what was to follow, so he jumped over beneath the feet of the infuriated crowd, and lying tenaciously to the railing and dashboard, trying to protect his head. While in this position, the man who had fallen against the horse's head was savagely endeavoring to shoot him if he stirred, and finally struck him on the back of the head with the butt end of the weapon, the force of the blow that this time taken a shy at "Johnny," bruising him badly about the head and body, and tearing his coat from his back. Officers of the Orangemen now interfered, and the Irishmen walked off, and Cashmore almost insensible. A few minutes later, the watchman at the car yards happened along, and upon seeing how matters stood, drove the team to the stable. Here Cashmore was removed to the office and fainted was partially restored, but fainted twice again before he could be taken to the city hospital, near the Thirteenth ward school house. Drs. Lang and McCandless were called in and dressed the young man's injuries, which are exceedingly painful if not dangerous. His face is badly cut and bruised, and the contusion from the revolver very ugly.

The main facts in the above statement, so far as relates to the assault, were obtained from the wife of a prominent citizen of the Thirteenth ward, who saw from the car and witnessed the whole affray. There were but two other passengers, a lady and a German, the former of whom, by the by, did not manifest any fear, while the latter thought discretion the better part of valor, and made no attempt to assist Mr. Cashmore.

Everything considered, there was no just cause or provocation for the assault. The railway is close to the left side of the avenue, giving the procession at least five-sixths of the roadway, which to many, Mr. Cashmore is a quiet, peaceable young man, and universally liked by his fellow employes of the Central Passenger Railway, where he has been employed for a number of years. He is moderately certain that the officers of the police attended to their own business as faithfully as the running his, there would have been no trouble.

Is it not about time that such demonstrations as the late Orangemen's parade altogether?

American citizens have, or should have no use for the bloody feuds that divide Ireland or England, France or Germany, except such interest as any distant spectator may feel. As to partisanship in these differences, it should not be exhibited or allowed. It is enough for Americans to attend to the affairs of America; and when Irishmen, by the millions, or Germans, become good American citizens, they cease to be Irishmen, and it is no part of their duty to go to extremes to keep alive the foreign dissensions of their former country.

### THE TREACY HOMICIDE.

**Trial and Acquittal of John Callahan for the Murder of John Treacy.**

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the case of John Callahan, indicted for the murder of John Treacy, was taken up. Judges Stowe and Collier on the bench. District Attorney Baye conducted the case for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. W. C. Moreland and E. A. Montooth appeared for the prisoner.

As the facts of the case were fully stated in the public mind, a brief recital will be sufficient. The killing was committed on the 18th of May, 1874, at Smith's marble cutting establishment on Liberty street, in this city, where the deceased was employed. Some unofficial difficulty had previously existed between Callahan and Treacy, and about one o'clock in the afternoon of the day named the latter entered the shop, renewed the old quarrel, during the course of which he struck the other, as it is claimed, shot Treacy with a revolver. Death from the effects of the wounds ensued in a very short time, and Callahan, after visiting his boarding house in the Fifth ward, gave himself up and was placed in the lock-up. At the inquest upon the body of Treacy the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased had come to his death from the effects of a pistol shot wound in the left temple while in the hands of John Callahan, and that the homicide was justifiable.

A jury was empaneled without much difficulty, and the prisoner on being arraigned plead not guilty.

Mr. Montooth opened the case for the Commonwealth, recited the facts of the killing, and explained that the jury impaneled were charged that the Commonwealth would ask a conviction for voluntary manslaughter.

Alvin Barnes, E. Mc. Arnold, and Chas. McGowan, eye witnesses of the shooting, were then examined, and their testimony showed that Callahan was the aggressor, while the prisoner acted in self-defense.

At this point Attorney Bayne remarked that all the testimony went to show that the Commonwealth had no foundation for complaint, and that the case was evidently one of justifiable self defence. The witnesses had all testified that when Callahan went into the shop he armed with a brick in his hand, was making his way towards the prisoner, and as considered the latter perfectly justified in the action he took.

Judge Stowe said that the Court would take a recess for an hour, and then determine whether the case would be submitted. The Court then adjourned until half-past one o'clock.

At half-past one the Court for the defense asked the Court to charge the jury that in considering the case they had no right to take money, which the Court did, when the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats.

The conduct of the prisoner, on leaving the Court room, was not calculated to please many, for on reaching Fifth avenue, he sprang out upon the street and wildly proposed three cheers for Callahan, but his overtures were unfortunate into the proud possessor of the 100,000 in cash. Then who would be without a ticket?

### THE ORANGEMEN.

**Yesterday's Parade---A Large Turn Out.**

Yesterday the demonstration of the Orangemen, in commemoration of the Battle of the Boyne, took place according to published programme. The day was favorable, and the demonstration was a large one. The time advertised for the starting of the procession was half-past nine, but it was ten before the column moved. The procession formed on Water street, right resting on Smithfield. It was under the charge of the following officers: Chief Marshal, Joseph Barker; Aids, District No. 6, Henry Thompson; Marshal of District No. 10, William Montgomery; Aids, W. T. Armstrong, Alex. Hall, John Moore, A. E. Dugan, W. Cannon, S. Huston, G. Weir, J. Watts, John Cusans, James McGerry, Joseph Marshall.

The column moved in the following order: Grand Marshal and Assistant Marshals. Music. Aids. Prentice Boy's Lodge No. 12, Orange Regalia, banner and flag. Music. Aids. Sons of Joshua Lodge No. 13, Orange regalia. Banner inscribed "Truth, Equity and Justice." Music. Aids. Derry True Blues of Pittsburgh No. 26. Banner and handsome regalia. American flag. Music. Aids. Derry True Blues No. 24. Banner, flags and regalia. Music. Aids. Ninth ward Pittsburgh Sons of Orange Lodge. Orange and Blue banner. Some banners in a carriage. Music. Aids. Johnston's Purple Heart Pittsburgh Lodge No. 6. Blue flag and handsome regalia. Organized May 13, 1873. Music. Aids. Maiden City Lodge No. 38, organized September 18, 1873. Banner inscribed "No surrender." American flag, inscribed "Ladies' Auxiliary." Band. Ladies of Allegheny to the Sixth ward Tanner's Club of Pittsburgh. Music. Aids. Mounted Orangemen. Citizens and friends in carriages. Some banners passed over the following route: Up Smithfield to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Market street, down Market street to Sixth street, to Suspension bridge, across the bridge to Federal street, up Federal to Allegheny Diamond, where it was joined by Allegheny Division No. 1. Here proceeded up Federal street to Chestnut, down Chestnut street to Mechanic street bridge, over the bridge up Seventeenth street to Liberty, down Liberty avenue to East Liberty, along Penn avenue to Fifth avenue, and along Fifth avenue to Smithfield street and there dispersed.

In Allegheny, the Allegheny District, No. 10, joined the line, which increased the dimensions of the procession very greatly.

### CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SIX boys have escaped from the House of Refuge, and traced in the direction of Butler.

THREE of the boys who escaped from the House of Refuge, were recaptured yesterday at Jack's Run.

JAMES SMITH, charged with the larceny of a watch and two gold chains, the property of Patrick Ingoldsby, had a hearing yesterday afternoon, and in default of $1,000 bail was sent to jail.

MARY KRAUSMAN, a somewhat aged husband, was held to bail yesterday, by Alderman Krehan, of the South Side, to answer a charge of having beaten his wife most unmercifully.

LOUIS ROSSI, the alleged thief, waived a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, on the charge of stealing a watch from Mr. J. C. Frew, and was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

MRS. CAROLINE KENNEDY yesterday made information at the Mayor's office, charging Mary Hollfinger with assault and battery. The former is No. 43 Seventh avenue. A hearing will be had on Thursday afternoon.

J. H. EICHBAUM, whom there are three charges of forgery, was to have had a hearing yesterday afternoon, before the Mayor, but on being arraigned was postponed until next Monday afternoon at four o'clock. In default of $500 bail in each case, he was committed to jail.

A LETTER was received at the Mayor's office last evening from James Walsh, Chief of Police of Elmira, N. Y., saying that Charles G. Beck, formerly of that place, be informed that his mother and sister are very sick. Beck is a machinist, and is supposed to be somewhere in this city;

MR. THOMAS OWENS, the Forbes street contractor, was fined $25 and costs yesterday for violation of the city ordinance, in blasting rocks, the upper portion of which materially impaired. The plate is then silvered and lacquered, the glass tube attached, and the whole glidden into the well known japanned tin case.

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HAVE the plagues of Egypt fallen upon us? Minnesota and Northwestern Iowa have grasshoppers and locusts; Illinois has chinch-bugs; Carlo has an earthquake; Kansas has Indian raids; Nebraska and Ohio have drouth; Arkansas has everything that is bad; Louisiana has floods and malicious overflows; Mississippi has Moses; New York has Havemeyer; Massachusetts has Butler, and the whole country has hard times, religious quarrels and railroad wars. And then there is the comet, which, between its peregrinations and the predictions of blundering astrologists, is frightening all the small children in the land out of their growth. Whoever is at the botom of this had better own up; and as for the rest, in the language of the ancient darkey, "Down on your knees, every one of ye."

### ALLEGHENY RELIEF.

**Last Night's Meeting of the Committee.**

The relief committee appointed last week to devise means for the relief of the sufferers returning from East Liberty, yesterday afternoon by way of Center avenue, they met car No. 1 of the Central Passenger Railway, near Reed street. John Cashmore, the driver, an Englishman by birth and a Protestant, proceeded slowly toward the station, his horses being quite restive. When in front of the Dickey estate, where the road makes a sharp curve, one of the officers of the procession told Cashmore to drive on, while others ordered him to stop. By this time the spirited horses had become difficult to manage, and one was thrown partially into a deep gulley at the side of the road. An Orangeman was shoved or fell against the near horse, and made matters still worse, by flaunting a baton streaming with ribbons in the face of the animal. Cashmore requested the man to leave the horse, but he refused to do so. After some words, a large, muscular man left the straggling ranks, stepped on the platform and ordered Cashmore to give up the lines. This, the driver, who is rather diminutive in stature and quite young, refused to do, and followed up the refusal by attempting to push the intruder from the car. The latter then seized him by the collar and attempted to pull him out. Cashmore struck the same time striking him a heavy blow in the face, but the plucky driver knew too well what was to follow, so he jumped over beneath the feet of the infuriated crowd, and lying tenaciously to the railing and dashboard, trying to protect his head. While in this position, the man who had fallen against the horse's head was savagely endeavoring to shoot him if he stirred, and finally struck him on the back of the head with the butt end of the weapon, the force of the blow that this time taken a shy at "Johnny," bruising him badly about the head and body, and tearing his coat from his back. Officers of the Orangemen now interfered, and the Irishmen walked off, and Cashmore almost insensible. A few minutes later, the watchman at the car yards happened along, and upon seeing how matters stood, drove the team to the stable. Here Cashmore was removed to the office and fainted was partially restored, but fainted twice again before he could be taken to the city hospital, near the Thirteenth ward school house. Drs. Lang and McCandless were called in and dressed the young man's injuries, which are exceedingly painful if not dangerous. His face is badly cut and bruised, and the contusion from the revolver very ugly.

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**Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch"**

saves the housekeeper trouble and money, and gives a satisfaction that no other starch does.

THE BEST STARCH.—CHICAGO, March 15, 1871.—I am using Duryea's Satin Gloss Starch, and I find it superior to all others that have come within my notice. It is the best I have ever used in New York, and the Republicans have a nominal majority of two in the Senate. Shoolcraft, Democrat, of New Jersey, goes out, and the vote will close. In Delaware Bayard, Democrat, goes out.

New Hampshire, having unwisely surrendered itself to the control of the Democrats, is finding its experiences pretty much the same as have been customary in all other States when in the grasp of the same party. The Concord *Monitor* thus mentions some of the disappointments: "It will be said of the present session of the Legislature when it closes, and with truth, that during its deliberations it has given the lie direct to every Democratic profession. That party professed a desire for a short session; straightway it marked out partisan work enough to preclude such a consummation. It professed a love for local self-government; yet we see it deliberately and in a most offensive manner usurping municipale. It professed a desire to keep men in office who were meritorious; it has removed them in order to fill their places with its own creatures. It has professed in some of its platforms a regard for Union soldiers; yet we see it removing from subordinate offices (Dinner Pail Farr), to fill his place with some political drone who was shouting for Jeff. Davis at the time the Major had his arm shot off at Williamsburg. And so the record runs."

Discussing the condition of Massachusetts politics, the Boston *Advertiser* remarks: "Many persons in Massachusetts, who have usually contributed to its large Republican majorities, have come to believe that the Republican party needs the discipline of defeat. They have had enough of them to administer the discipline, even if the alternative were entirely disastrous; but it would be folly only to deny that the number is large enough to make their course in the coming election an element of considerable interest." The reasons for this dissatisfaction it finds in the continuance of the prohibitory liquor system, in the State Government, and the continuance of the wrongs system of appointments" by the national government, by "which the rights and interests of the people are sacrificed to the supposed interests of somebody at Washington." This latter feeling, the *Advertiser* thinks, is strengthened by profound sympathy with the people of Southern States, because pleasure has been taken advantage of to impose upon them, in the name of the Republican party, a brutal tyranny which is a standing disgrace to the age. The Democratic party anticipates no trouble with Butler, since "he never was politically weaker than he is at this time."

### ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—The river in the last 24 hours fell several inches but is rising this evening, with 5 feet 3 inches in the channel. Arrived—Cherokee, New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—River again falling; 4 feet 1 inch in canal and 2 feet 1 inch in Indian Chute. Departed—Ben Lewis and Tom Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, July 13.—Weather clear; mercury 70 to 86. River stationary—a rise is expected. Port list: Up—Mary Miller, George Roberts, B. H. Cooke and Laura L. Davis. Down—Evansville and Sallie. Business fair.

NASHVILLE, July 13.—River rising. 3 feet 8 inches on shoals. Departed—Arch. P. Green, Upper Cumberland.

CAIRO, July 13.—Arrived—Shannon, New Orleans; City of Quincy, St. Louis; J. N. Philips and Little Jim Rees, St. Louis. Departed—Shannon, Cincinnati; J. N. Philips, Quincy; Little Jim Rees, St. Louis. River 12 feet and stationary. Weather clear and very warm.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Arrived—Northwestern, St. Paul. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; Belle Lacrosse, St. Paul; City of Memphis, Memphis. River about stationary. Weather clear and very warm.

VICKSBURG, July 13.—Up—Jno. A. Scudder. Down—Pauline Carrol and Frank Pargoud. Arrived—St. Genevieve. Weather warm and cloudy. River falling slowly.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—No arrivals or departures. Weather clear and warm.

**New Orleans Market.**

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Flour dull; treble $6.50@6 75; choice $6@7 75. Corn dull; white mixed 86@87c; white 90c. Oats dull at 67c. Bran dull at 59c. Hay in warehouse—prime $24 00. Pork scarce and firmer at $21 75@22 00. Dry salt shoulders scarce at 8c. Bacon—small stock with a good jobbing demand at 9½@11@ 11½c. Hams 13@15c. Lard—tierce 12½@ Keg 13@13½. Sugar—115 hhds sold to speculators; good fair to fully fair 8½@9c. Molasses—no sales. Coffee—ordinary to prime 19½@21½c. Whisky dull at $1 02. Corn meal firmer at $3 50.

### POLITICAL.

**State.**

H. J. Mohan, of Minersville, Schuylkill county, is spoken of as a Democratic candidate for Assembly.

Hon. P. Gray Meek and Hon. William A. Wallace are competitors for the Democratic candidacy of their Senatorial district. Wallace is said to have the "inside track."

Judge Orvis, appointed Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District—Clearfield, Clinton and Centre—is "on the track" for election this fall without opposition from his own or the Republican party.

A special from Harrisburg to the Philadelphia *All-Day City Item* says: Letters from various parts of the State indicate that the Senatorship will be sought by a number of distinguished gentlemen, among them, Winthrop W. Ketchum, Gen. Albright, Gen. Harry White, Benj. H. Brewster, Judge Brewster, John B. Packer, J. B. Moorhead, Wm. H. Kemble.

A letter from Huntingdon contains the following statement, which, it is to be hoped, may prove to be true: The serious political quarrel in the Republican ranks, which has been going on in this county for some time, is nearly or quite healed, and the Democrats are chagrined thereat, as they hoped to carry the county owing to these differences.

A Harrisburg letter to a Philadelphia contemporary says: Hon. James L. Graham is growing in favor with the people in connection with the Lieutenant Governorship. Should Mr. Graham conclude to be a candidate, the chances of Colonel Beath for Secretary of Internal Affairs will brighten, as his name could compete successfully with Thomas J. Bigham, who is from the same county with Mr. Graham—Allegheny.

The special from Mauch Chunk says: In the recent redistricting of the State, General Albright was almost left out in the cold; but it is believed that his great personal popularity, owing to the intrepidity, the purity and benevolence of his character, will enable him to overcome the very large Democratic odds against him. Gen. Albright is, perhaps, the only man in the State who could compete successfully with the tremendous opposition vote.

A Harrisburg scribbler states that "It is well understood that Colonel McClure has the sympathy and will have the support of a considerable ele ment in both the Democratic and Republican parties, for his re-election to the Senate. Simon Cameron, Curtin, and other influences, are industriously at work to secure his re-election, and it is said that he has the promise of the Republican organization to support him back to Harrisburg." All of which should be taken with full margin of disbelief.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: According to the slate as published in this morning's *Herald*, of this city, Jacob S. Dillinger, Esq., will be substituted as Senatorial Delegate to the Democratic State Convention, which meets in Pittsburgh on August 26th, in place of Mr. Sowden, who is a candidate for the nomination of Lieutenant Governor. This will make the Lehigh delegation stand as follows: Senatorial Delegate, Jacob S. Dillinger. Representative Delegates, Hon. Edward Harvey, Thomas B. Metzger, Esq., and Col. M. H. Horn. Conferees—Congressional Conferees from Northampton, the upper townships of Bucks, and Lehigh, met at Fetter's Hotel, Old South Bethlehem, this afternoon, and organized permanently, and it is probable they will be able to agree upon an apportionment of the district.

**General.**

Toledo O., has a new Democratic paper, the *Herald and Democrat* having consolidated their feeble energies in one concern.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* has a correspondent in the Ohio Penitentiary. If the inmates of that institution could vote, it would add nearly a thousand to the aggregate Democratic vote of the State.—*Toledo Blade.*

The St. Louis *Amerika* (German) sums up the objects of the new party movement in Missouri as follows: "Schurz wants to be a reformer, Brodhead a financier, Koerner wants to regain its old influence in the Democratic party, and the *Democrat* wants to get at the public crib again, even though the Republican party should be broken to pieces by it." The *Amerika* adds that such material is not of a kind wherewith to form new parties.

The Republicans have sixteen, the Democrats twenty and the Independents twenty-four members in the Legislature of Oregon, and quite a number of both the Democrats and Republicans who are elected were men of independent proclivities, nominated by the parties to neutralize the power of the Independents, and nominated before the Independents made nominations. The Senate is supposed to stand—Republicans eleven, Democrats twelve, Independents nine.

In Iowa the Democrats are generally united with the farmers' party to oppose the Administration. In Missouri, however, the Democrats oppose both the other factions with equal vigor, while the Republicans are trying to form a coalition with the Grangers, and altogether, affairs are badly mixed. The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "Conversation with prominent Republicans from all parts of the State, representing the State, convinces us that, in their counties at least, the Republicans are almost unanimously disposed to give an open field fight to the Democratic nominee. If he results in a proper ticket and declaration of principles, to give it a hearty support."

The terms of twenty-five Senators expire March 4, and nearly all the Legislatures which elect their successors are to be chosen this year. These Senators consist of seventeen Republicans, three Liberals and five Democrats. Northward of Virginia and Ohio six Republicans and three Democrats hold over. Two of the Democrats have been chosen. Hamilton, Democrat, of Maryland, to be succeeded by Whyte, Democrat. Buckingham, Republican, of Connecticut, to be succeeded by Hubbard, Democrat. Rhode Island has adjourned its wrangle to January. In New England, Hamlin, of Maine; Edmunds, of Vermont, and Washburn, of Massachusetts, whose brother Fenton's time is out in New York, and the Republicans have a nominal majority of two in the Senate. Shoolcraft, Democrat, of New Jersey, goes out, and the vote will close. In Delaware Bayard, Democrat, goes out.

New Hampshire, having unwisely surrendered itself to the control of the Democrats, is finding its experiences pretty much the same as have been customary in all other States when in the grasp of the same party. The Concord *Monitor* thus mentions some of the disappointments: "It will be said of the present session of the Legislature when it closes, and with truth, that during its deliberations it has given the lie direct to every Democratic profession. That party professed a desire for a short session; straightway it marked out partisan work enough to preclude such a consummation. It professed a love for local self-government; yet we see it deliberately and in a most offensive manner usurping municipale. It professed a desire to keep men in office who were meritorious; it has removed them in order to fill their places with its own creatures. It has professed in some of its platforms a regard for Union soldiers; yet we see it removing from subordinate offices (Dinner Pail Farr), to fill his place with some political drone who was shouting for Jeff. Davis at the time the Major had his arm shot off at Williamsburg. And so the record runs."

Discussing the condition of Massachusetts politics, the Boston *Advertiser* remarks: "Many persons in Massachusetts, who have usually contributed to its large Republican majorities, have come to believe that the Republican party needs the discipline of defeat. They have had enough of them to administer the discipline, even if the alternative were entirely disastrous; but it would be folly only to deny that the number is large enough to make their course in the coming election an element of considerable interest." The reasons for this dissatisfaction it finds in the continuance of the prohibitory liquor system, in the State Government, and the continuance of the wrongs system of appointments" by the national government, by "which the rights and interests of the people are sacrificed to the supposed interests of somebody at Washington." This latter feeling, the *Advertiser* thinks, is strengthened by profound sympathy with the people of Southern States, because pleasure has been taken advantage of to impose upon them, in the name of the Republican party, a brutal tyranny which is a standing disgrace to the age. The Democratic party anticipates no trouble with Butler, since "he never was politically weaker than he is at this time."

### ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—The river in the last 24 hours fell several inches but is rising this evening, with 5 feet 3 inches in the channel. Arrived—Cherokee, New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—River again falling; 4 feet 1 inch in canal and 2 feet 1 inch in Indian Chute. Departed—Ben Lewis and Tom Evansville. Departed—Etna, Wheeling. Weather warm and clear.

EVANSVILLE, July 13.—Weather clear; mercury 70 to 86. River stationary—a rise is expected. Port list: Up—Mary Miller, George Roberts, B. H. Cooke and Laura L. Davis. Down—Evansville and Sallie. Business fair.

NASHVILLE, July 13.—River rising. 3 feet 8 inches on shoals. Departed—Arch. P. Green, Upper Cumberland.

CAIRO, July 13.—Arrived—Shannon, New Orleans; City of Qu